The Colonization Herald
AND GENERAL REGISTER.

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WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOUL DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

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THE LIFE OF EDWARD JENNER, M. D. &c. By John Baron, M. D. F. R. S. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1838. Colburn.

If a man slay, or cause to be slain, even a few thousands of his fellow creatures, his deeds are written in books, and his name descends to posterity among the glorious warriors and conquerors who have *adorned* humanity. On the other hand, it has been declared, though apparently without making much impression, that the individual who caused two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, deserved infinitely more of his species. But, what shall we say of a person who has saved more lives than ever hero sacrificed; and caused thousands of families to be reared in entire happiness where before only disease and death swept away their ranks, and consigned the fondest hopes of parents to the untimely grave?

One cannot contemplate the discovery of Dr. Jenner and its incalculable effects upon the condition of mankind, without being lost in admiration. It is as if some mighty and supernatural power had limited the dominion of the tyrant before whom all must finally bow, and prescribed bounds to preserve the young and helpless from perishing. Yet this extraordinary benefactor of his race was encountered by every species of opposition. Gibes and ridicule were his daily portion; and, when the voice of nations most inadequately acknowledged his services, the paltry grants of distinction (which could confer no distinction on him, though creditable to the grateful sense of the givers,) and of pecuniary remuneration by parliament to the amount of what a well-feed London physician, in full practice, will receive in two years, were assailed as most undeserved and wasteful extravagance. And so it too invariably is with every plan brought forward for the benefit of society, or of any of its suffering classes. The timid question its practicability, the easy-natured its efficacy, the envious its originality, the malignant its motive, and the interested its impulse, spirit, object, and value. To listen to this mass of opposition, begotten as surely as any proposal is offered for the improvement and advantage of men, it might be imagined that generous, or patriotic, or humane principles, had no existence on earth; but that every thing, every action, every exertion, must proceed from cold selfishness or base scheming. It is wonderful that any great project should ripen under such circumstances; and, assuredly, strong enthusiasm is necessary to carry the projector through the persecutions to which the best of purposes are exposed. To desire the welfare of your fellow-men, and to adopt measures to attain it, is to set yourself up as a mark for every hand to pelt and every tongue to revile. Thus life is spent amid turmoil and assaults, and, should success crown your labours, the thankful world rewards them with a statue or a stone.

It is fortunate when some kindred minds appreciate and cheer you on; and when some, possessed of station and influence, who entertain a true sense of the duties which station and influence should impose, adopt your views and aid your efforts. A few of the wise and good form a grateful counterpoise to the many of the frivolous and evil-disposed; and, with the assistance of such, the toiling mind is strengthened for its work of love, and a tithing of the inventions and designs brought forward to increase the happiness of mankind, are enabled to emerge from opposition and obscurity, and brighten into day.

Dr. Baron gives us a faithful description of all the discoverer of the salutary cowpock had to undergo in this way. Caricatured, laughed at, abused, the theme of detraction, held to be undeserving of a seat in college among learned doctors; and excluded, for the sake of jobbing patronage, even from that public board which was established for the propagation of vaccination throughout the British empire, he held on the much impugned, but even tenor of his way; and though he had little more than the prophet's usual honours at home, he had the satisfaction to see that his immortal discovery was appreciated and adopted in every quarter of the globe, from Indus to the pole.

It is not our province to enter upon the question, still, to a certain degree, undetermined, how far the vaccine may be a less sure preservation against small-pox than the variolous infection. Cases undoubtedly there are, in which small-pox occur after the cowpock; and the same after small-pox. But they are comparatively rare, the disease is generally much modified, and it may be urged that the original disorder has been imperfect. But let us glance around us, and with every objection which ingenuity may suggest, can there remain a single sceptical opinion as to the prodigious effects of vaccination in the saving of infant life? If we read history or biography, and observe how the heirs of crowns and coronets were destroyed by the ravages of small-pox, till, of numerous offsprings, one branch in a whole generation was not left to perpetuate the genealogical tree; and if we only look at the state of large families in the present day, with often hardly a gap to distress a parent's heart, we will then feel what we owe to the memory of Edward Jenner, whose provincial tomb at Berkeley, with Baily's breathing statue, is a shrine worthy of pilgrimage and prayer, far beyond all that saint or sinner earned from the credulity and superstition of the innumerable hosts of fools and fanatics since the creation of the world.

We regret to see it stated that notwithstanding the experience of vaccination, the small-pox is more prevalent in London at this hour than it has been for years. The cause we cannot ascertain, but the journals say that in one hospital alone the reception of patients has this year amounted to four hundred and thirty six. Surely this ought not to be. We shall now make a few selections from Dr. Baron's second volume, the first having appeared before. When the royal heads of Europe were here in 1814, Dr. Jenner was presented to the Emperor of Russia, and the following is a notice of the meeting:

"The account of his interview with the emperor I insert very nearly in his own words. 'I was very graciously received, and was probably the first man who had ever dared to contradict the autocrat. He said, 'Dr. Jenner, your feelings must be delightful. The consciousness of having so much benefited your race must be a never-failing source of pleasure, and I am happy to think that you have received the thanks, the applause, and the gratitude of the world.' I replied to his majesty that my feelings were such as he described, and that I had received the thanks and the applause, but not the gratitude of the world. His face flushed; he said no more, but my daring seemed to give displeasure. In a short time, however, he forgot it, and gave me a trait of character which showed both great goodness of heart and knowledge of human nature. My inquiries respecting lymphatic diseases, and tubercles, and pulmonary consumption, had reached the ears of the grand duchess. She was present, and requested me to detail to her brother, the emperor, what I had formerly said to her imperial highness. In the course of my remarks I became embarrassed. She observed this, and so did the emperor. 'Dr. Jenner,' said she, 'you do not tell my brother what you have to say so accurately as you told me.' I excused myself by saying that I was not accustomed to speak in such a presence. His majesty grasped me by the hand, and held me for some time, not quitting me till my confidence was restored by this warm-hearted and kind expression of his consideration.' This circumstance gave Dr. Jenner much satisfaction."

A little further on we read—

"Though the potentates did not, either in their individual capacity when in England, or when assembled in congress at Vienna, confer any mark of distinction on the author of vaccination, some of their subjects did, nevertheless, bear him nobly in their memory, and testify their admiration in a manner recorded in the following characteristic document. I give it exactly as it was sent, convinced that all will respect the feelings which incited the warm-hearted inhabitants of Brunn to bring the historical recollections of their country, the renowned deeds of their ancestors, into close alliance with the honor they were anxious to bestow on the inhabitant of another land, whose only claim to their veneration and esteem formed a striking contrast to the great events to which their letter alludes. The imperfect English, interspersed with half Latin and half German idioms, though it may raise a smile on the cheek of some fastidious critic, has added, in my mind, a deeper interest to the communication."

"*To the Right Honourable Physician, Edward Janner, Discoverer of the Cowpock, the greatest Benefactor of Mankind, at London.*

"Most Honourable Doctor,—At the most distant frontier of East Germany, in a country where the Romain's army two thousand years before triumphing, and 444 the savages Huns under the commande of Attila, and 791 the Emperor Charles, the Huns with suceess combatting, passed, and where the Swedes under Gustav the Great 1615 have made tremble the ground of the country by the thousands of cannons, and there where even 1740 the Prussians and 1805 the French warriors victorious appeared, in that remarkable country had the vaccined youth from Brunn, with the most cordial sentiments of gratitude to thee, a constant monument with thine-breast-piece in the 65th year of thine age erected, even in the same time as the great English nation, by her constancy and intrepidity, tendered the liberty of the whole Europa, and as the great regents Alexandre and William passed through that country. Accept generously, great man, that feeble sign of veneration and gratitude; and Heaven may conserve your life to the most remote time; and every year, in the presence of many thousand habitants, a great feast near that temple is celebrated for the discovery of vaccine. We will us estimate happy, if we can receive a few lignes to prove us the sure reception of that letter. Most honourable doctor, yours most obedient servants,

"Medicinæ Doctor RINCOLINI, physician.

"CLAVIGER, } first surgeon and vacciner of
} Vaccine Institution at Brunn.

"Brunn in Moravia, the 20th October."

"A drawing of the 'monument,' as it is called, accompanied this letter. In the centre of the temple the bust of Jenner stands upon a pedestal, on which is the following inscription:

Eduardo Jenner,
LXV.
Ætatis ejus Anno
Vaccinata Brunensis
Juventus
MDCCCXIV."

A few anecdotes will fit our purpose, and, we trust, amuse our readers.

"During his residence at Berkeley he acted frequently as a magistrate. I found him one day sitting with a brother justice in a narrow, dark, tobacco-flavored room, listening to parish business of various sorts. The door was surrounded by a scolding, brawling mob. A fat overseer of the poor was endeavoring to moderate their noise; but they neither heeded his authority nor that of their worships. There were women swearing illegitimate children, others swearing the peace against drunken husbands, and able-bodied men demanding parish relief to make up the deficiency in their wages. The scene altogether was really curious; and when I considered who was one of the chief actors, and saw the effect which the mal-administration of a well-intended statute produced, I experienced sensations which would have been altogether sorrowful, had there not been something irresistibly ludicrous in many of the minor details of the picture. He said to me, 'Is not this too bad? I am the only acting magistrate in this place, and I am really harassed to death. I want the lord-lieutenant to give me an assistant; and I have applied for my nephew, but without success.' On this visit he showed me the hide of the cow that afforded the matter which infected Sarah Nelmes; and from which source he derived the virus that produced the disease in his first patient, Phipps. The hide hung in the coach-house: he said, 'What shall I do with it?' I replied, 'Send it to the British Museum.' The cow had been turned out to end her days peaceably at Bradstone, a farm near Berkeley. He talked of the first effects of his discovery on some of his sapient townsfolk. One lady, of no mean influence among them, met him soon after the publication of his 'Inquiry.' She accosted him in this form, and in the true Gloucestershire dialect: 'So your book is out at last. Well! I can tell you that there be'ant a copy sold in our town; nor sha'nt neither, if I can help it.' On another occasion, the same notable dame having heard some rumors of failure in vaccination, came up to the doctor with great eagerness, and said, 'Sha'n't us have a general inoculation now?'* Both these anecdotes he used to relate in perfect good humor. On another occasion, when travelling with him towards Rockhampton, the residence of his nephew, Dr. Davies, he observed, 'It was among these shady and tangled lanes that I first got my taste for natural history.' A short time afterwards we passed Phipps, his first vaccinated patient. 'Oh! there is poor Phipps,' he exclaimed, 'I wish you could see him; he has been very unwell lately, and I am afraid he has got tubercles in the lungs. He was recently inoculated for small pox, I believe for the twentieth time, and all without effect.' At a subsequent visit (Oct. 1818) I found lying on his table a plan of a cottage. 'Oh,' said he, 'that is for poor Phipps; you remember him; he has a miserable place to live in; I am about to give him another. He has been very ill, but is now materially better.' This cottage was built, and its little garden laid out and stocked with roses from his own shrubbery, under his personal superintendence. I may now mention some incidents of a different character. The celebrated Charles James Fox, during a residence at Cheltenham, had frequent intercourse with Jenner. His mind had been a good deal poisoned as to the character of cowpox, by his family physician, Moseley. In his usual playful and engaging manner, he said one day to Jenner, 'Pray, Dr. Jenner, tell me of this cowpox that we have heard so much about: what is it like?' 'Why, it is exactly like the section of a pearl on a rose leaf.' This comparison, which is not less remarkable for its accuaracy than for its poetic beauty, struck Mr. Fox very forcibly. He laughed heartily, and praised the simile. It has been seen that, notwithstanding the personal influence that Dr Jenner had with foreign states, he had next to none at home. He never succeeded in procuring an appointment for any of his relatives or friends. He mentioned that all his attempts to get a living for his nephew George had failed, though addressed to quarter where they might, without presumption, have been expected to have met with attention and success. This neglect hurt him deeply. He once said to me, 'This ought to be known. You must give them a hard one; and I will find an eagle's quill and whet the nib for you."* I never saw him more happy than in spending some days with Dr. Baillie at Duntisbourne, near Cirencester, in the summer of 1820. He had much recovered from the impression left by the death of Mrs. Jenner; and all the recollections of his youth, his intercourse with Mr. Hunter, together with many of the remarkable incidents which were connected with is own life, formed animating themes for conversation. The scenes around them, also, in the vicinity of the place (Cirencester) where he had first gone to school, and where he used to grope for fossils in the oolitic formation, supplied him with many associations of long-past years. I spent one of the days with them on this occasion. They passed their time in the free and unreserved interchange of their thoughts and their experience. It was cheering to see the great London physician, mounted on his little white horse, riding up and down the precipitous banks in the vicinity of his house, or trotting through the green lanes, and opening the gates, just after the manner of any Cotswold squire. Nothing could excel the relish of Baillie for the ease, and liberty, and leisure of a country life, when he first escaped from the toil, and effort, and excitement of his professional duties in London. Duntisbourne stands in rather a picturesque situation; the house overhangs a deep wooded dell, and is fronted on the opposite bank by the church and hamlet of Edgeworth. The ramifications of this dell are intricate and beautiful; but there was little else in the doctor's vicinity to gratify the eye. Every thing wore an aspect of cheerfulness to him; and whether he was traversing the bleak summit of the Cotswolds, or taking his pastime in the more cultivated domains of Pimbery or Oakeley, he was equally happy and equally buoyant."

To conclude, in the words of the biographer—

"If we look at the origin of this discovery, from its first dawning in his youthful mind at Sodbury, and trace it through its subsequent stages—his meditations at Berkeley—his suggestions to his great master, John Hunter—his conferences with his professional brethren in the country—his hopes and fears, as his enquiries and experiments encouraged or depressed his anticipations—and, at length, the triumphant conclusion of more than thirty years' reflection and study, by the successful vaccination of his first patient, Phipps, we shall find a train of preparation never exceeded in any scientific enterprise; and, in some degree, commensurate with the great results by which it has been followed. In the space of a very few years, the fruit of this patient and persevering investigation was enjoyed in semination attests alike the universality of the pestilence, and the virtue of the agent by which it was in places subdued, mitigated, extirpated. On the other side, let us remember his trials, his mortifications, the attempts to depreciate his discovery and to check its progress, together with the personal injuries which he endured from those who affected to do him honor, and we shall find many things to counterbalance the homage and gratitude which he derived from other sources. Under all these changes, he sustained the equanimity and consistency of his character; humble when lauded and eulogised, patient and forbearing when suffering wrong; and, if it be an assured sign of a worthy and generous spirit to be amended by distinction and renown, no man ever gave stronger proofs of possessing such a spirit. Again, we have to view him in the character of a physician, exercising all the resources of a painful and anxious profession with extraordinary humanity, ability, and perseverance; cultivating his beautiful taste for natural history and all the poetry of life, in connection with labors so arduous and important. While interpreting nature, he enjoyed a pleasure surpassed by none of his predecessors; but he did not rest there, and might have exclaimed with the great Linnæus, 'O quam contemta res est homo nisi supra humana se erexerit!'"—*Literary Gazette.*

* "i. e. small-pox inoculation."

* "His favorite eagle had just died."

From Addison's Damascus and Palmyra.

SUNDAY OF THE TURKS.

Friday, Oct. 16th.—Being the Sunday of the Turks, I strolled through the large cemetery, which presented one of the most extraordinary and interesting sights imaginable. I should think about seven or eight hundred women were collected round the tombs, some bearing sprigs of myrtle or young green plants, to place on them; some watering a few drooping flowers, some saying their prayers, some smoking and chatting, and here and there a solitary woman crying as if her heart would break over the tomb of a deceased relative. In some parts of the cemetery, the demonstrations of grief from the women on every side, hanging over the little marble urns, were most afflicting and heart rending. Nothing was to be heard but sobbing and crying. Many of them were sitting with their veils thrown aside and their eyes filled with tears. I remarked a very young woman, quite a girl, sitting on a carpet by the side of a tomb, with her hands crossed over her knees, and her long hair trailing on the ground behind. Some fresh flowers and young plants that she had brought to place on the tomb were lying by her side. A little farther on sat two women, one of whom was leaning against a marble turban, under which, in gold characters, was written the name of the deceased to whose memory it was erected; she was crying and recklessly plucking up the weeds and bits of grass that grew round the simple monument. Can all this be a mockery of wo? Impossible. The number of disconsolate weepers at first sight induces one to think so; and with many, such may be the case; but the greater part are influenced by deep and genuine emotion; and certainly those must be who steal here day after day, in solitude and silence, to give vent to their sorrows over the tombs of those they have fondly loved; fancying as they do, (and is not the idea beautiful, though erroneous?) that the spirits of the departed hover round the hallowed spot, and regard with fond satisfaction these melancholy tokens of attachment.

The road was thronged with women, many of them having their veils hanging loosely down, and the number of pretty faces and beautiful eyes that I saw, inclines me to think that the beauty of the Damascene women has not been exaggerated. They had mostly fair complexions, with dark eyes and hair. We wandered about unmolested, taking care not to appear too narrowly scrutinizing what was going on.

I have heard many instances of the strong affection of women in this part of the world for their husbands. The most erroneous notions are prevalent among us as to the grievous bondage in which, as it is called, they are held, and as to the way in which they pass their lives. From inquiries I have made of different Levantine and Frank ladies in the habit of visiting the harems of the east, I understand that the fair occupants of them by no means covet the degree of liberty claimed and enjoyed by our European ladies, and think that a married woman should enjoy no other male society but that of her husband; that her whole time should be given up in studying to amuse him, and in the nursing and education of his children, which pleasing task they never delegate to another. They seem, it is said, to look upon the very restraint in which they are kept, and the watchfulness with which they are guarded, with a feeling of pride and satisfaction, thinking it a proof of the estimation in which they are held, and the value attached to them by their husbands. Thus, the most flattering epithet that can be applied to an eastern lady, is said to be that of the "*concealed treasure*," "*the guarded jewel*," "*the well watched angel.*"

The degree of restraint imposed upon them, however, is much less than is generally imagined. Wrapped up in their loose walking cloaks, and shrouded in their veils, they are to be met with in all public places, shopping at the bazaars, or paying visits to their friends, undistinguishable even by their own husbands. They congregate together and pass their afternoons in the baths, and unrestrained by the presence of the men, enjoy dancing and music. If a husband possessing only one wife, which is often the case, be kind and attentive to her, the strength of affection centered in him is naturally very great. The retirement and solitude of the harem afford little of change, and few worldly amusements, to divert the mind from the one absorbing passion; and when death has separated them from those in whom they found the greatest enjoyment of existence, the anguish of the mind must be indeed acute, and the sorrowing mourner attempts to solace her wounded spirit by those touching attentions to the memory of the dead, so universal in the solemn, solitary burying grounds of the east. Of these marks of affection, how pleasing is the fond occupation of watering each day a few flowers planted over the grave of a husband or a child, or replacing every evening with fresh blooming blossoms the withered plants of the preceding day, fit emblems of mortal man, "who cometh up and is cut down like a flower;" but the most beautiful and touching of all these tokens of affection is the one of hanging over the tomb a cage with a few singing birds, who are fed with religious care, morning and evening, and are supposed to cheer the spirit of the departed by their sweet songs.

"Oh! snatch'd away in beauty's bloom,
On thee shall press no ponderous tomb;
But on thy turf shall roses rear
Their leaves, the earliest of the year;
And the wild cypress wave in tender gloom:

"And oft by yon blue gushing stream
Shall sorrow lean her drooping head,
And feed deep thought with many a dream,
And lingering pause and lightly tread.
"Away, we know that tears are vain,
That death nor hears nor heeds distress:
Will this unteach us to complain?
Or make one mourner weep the less?
And thou—who tell'st me to forget,
Thy looks are wan, thine eyes are wet."

HEBREW MELODIES.

Oct. 17th.—Our change of residence is indeed most delightful and beneficial; instead of the hot, confined air and the musquittoes of the town, we are refreshed by the cool breezes which play among the foliage, and the constant murmuring sound of running water. We have no furniture besides our travelling stock, but manage with temporary contrivances. We have put into requisition old presses and cupboards, inlaid with different colored woods and mother-of-pearl, broken, disfigured, and apparently disused for at least half a century. The whole house is now sadly ruinous, but it appears to have been a very handsome and commodious mansion. We are in a very retired situation, and can branch off through lanes shaded by the overhanging boughs of the trees to the banks of the Barrada, and for miles onward, amid the gardens of Damascus.

Our next door neighbors are some Damascene women, who have been occasionally seen wrapped up in napkins and shawls, appearing for a moment and then disappearing again. Their lord and master, rather a fine looking fellow, made his appearance this morning in our court-yard. A little boy and girl, belonging to the establishment, are constantly in attendance; the latter is a pretty delicate child, with black eyes and hair, about nine years old, but very wicked, mischievous, and amazingly pert and impertinent; she is an excellent mimic, and whenever we interrupt her in any of her saucy pranks, she mocks the tone of our voices, and mimics our peculiarities in a laughable, but rather provoking manner. Through her instrumentality we have made arrangements to have our linen washed by the females of the adjoining harem; and as we have succeeded in purchasing an iron in Damascus, we now intend to exhibit ourselves great dandies.

Sunday, Oct. 18th.—After hearing prayers and a sermon at the consular residence, Mr. Farren mounted us all on Arab horses, and kindly offered to conduct us to the spot where, according to tradition among the Christians, Saul saw the light from heaven. Accompanied by three dragomen on foot, with long white wands in their hands, we formed a most respectable procession. Mr. Farren was himself mounted on a splendid Arab mare, possessing that peculiar proud neck and fiery eye which distinguish the thorough bred Arab horse.

We wound round the walls and pulled up on the outskirts of the city, at an hospital of lepers, into which, after procuring sundry Damascene youths to hold our horses, we entered. Leprosy is a most horrible disease, and is still prevalent in many parts of the east. It first manifests itself in large white patches which break out in different parts of the body and turn to sores. The poor objects suffering under the malady are generally shunned; but it is considered very meritorious by the Moslems to give them alms, and a duty to treat them with kindness. The individuals I saw in this hospital, which was a most wretched establishment, did not appear to suffer so acutely from the malady as many I have seen sitting by the road side begging. The disease appears perfectly incurable; none are now "cleansed of their leprosy." On the wall is an Arabic inscription, "O God, for the sake of thy leprous prophet, a friend of our prophet, and for the sake of all the other prophets, give unto us health and peace." We gave alms to these poor unfortunates, and turned with pity from their misery.

Remounting our horses, we rode along the walls until we came to a part where they were broken at the top; this was pointed out as the spot where St. Paul was let down in a basket, to escape the indignation of the Jews, when "the disciples took him by night and let him down by the wall in a basket."—Acts ix.

From hence, passing onwards through some pretty lanes, we came to an open green spot, surrounded by trees, over the tops of which were seen the distant summit of Mount Hermon. At this place we were informed Saul had arrived when, "as he journeyed, he came near Damascus, and suddenly there shined round about him a great light from heaven."—Acts, ix. 3.

These localities are pointed out with the greatest confidence by the Damascene Christians of all sects, Catholics, Schismatic Greeks, Maronites, &c., and are held in great veneration; nor is it difficult to suppose that the true localities have been handed down by tradition from their early Christian brethren.

It was a lovely evening as we returned to Salahieh, making the entire circuit of the town round the walls. Christians and Jews, Syrians and Turks, were perambulating the delicious environs in their respective gay costumes, and a party of horsemen were exercising themselves at the djereed. This is a fine manly sport, and when the riders are mounted on fine horses, and are well dressed, it is a most interesting and beautiful sight; they gallop round each other, dart their white javelins, pull their horses up dead, or twist them round with surprising dexterity, and the well trained animals seem to enjoy the sport as much as their riders. When the contest becomes very keen and animated, a knot of spectators is often formed, who applaud the individual showing the greatest skill in avoiding the thrusts of his antagonist.

Riding on through the trees towards the banks of the river Barrada, we saw picturesque groups perambulating along the meadow which extends on either side of the river, and a regiment of Egyptian soldiers were going through various military manœuvres with great steadiness and precision. The variety of costume; the various colored turbans and dresses; the crowds of Christian women intermixed with a few Moslem ladies; the slow and stately walk of many of the orientals, each bearing in his hand a long pipe; and the dashing figures in gay dresses here and there trotting along on horseback, altogether presented a striking and most interesting scene.

As this patch of green grass, divided by the river Barrada, is the only meadow land close to the walls of the town, and is near the western gate of the city, it must be the spot alluded to in the hundred and eleventh night of the Arabian entertainments.

"Shumsee ad Deen arrived at a pleasant mead, a small distance from the gate of Damascus; they halted and pitched their tents upon the banks of a river, which fertilizes the vicinity and runs through the town, one of the pleasantest in Syria, once the capital of the Kaliphs, and celebrated for its elegant buildings, the politeness of its inhabitants, and the abundance of its convenience."

From the National Gazette.

BOILER IRON.

Whether regarded as a branch of our rapidly increasing manufactures, or as a means of securing the safe action of the steam engine, boiler iron equally merits a careful attention.

[illegible] seems destined greatly to augment the demand for its production. Our anthracite, it may be hoped, will eventually play a distinguished part in this business, as well as in steam navigation. Experiments are in progress both on the Lehigh and the Schuylkill, to test the practicability of manufacturing iron with that fuel aided by the hot blast.

The great diversity in the properties of boiler iron produced in different manufactories, and by different processes, should be sufficient to put the makers of steam engines on their guard respecting the character of that which they employ.

Previous to the investigations lately prosecuted in this city on the strength of materials for steam boilers, the amount of published information on the tenacity and other properties of sheet iron was very small.

In the Parliamentary examinations of 1817 we find Mr. John Steel testifying that "cast or wrought iron is at its greatest strength when it is at 300 degrees of heat," which he thought, however, had "never been arrived at yet by steam." No experiments were cited to prove the correctness of his statement, or the justness of his opinion. It is possible that steam at 300° of temperature (4½ atmospheres,) had not been much used in England in 1817, though long before applied at a temperature of 360° in the United States. The only trials to ascertain the effect of heat on the tenacity of iron previous to those undertaken in Philadelphia, are believed to be two or three made at Clichy in France, by Messrs. Tremery and Poirier-Saint-Brice, aided by M. Cagniard Latour. Their experiments had reference, not to steam boilers, but to oil-gas retorts, which at Clichy were made of sheet iron.

They found the strength of good bar iron to be 61,600 pounds to the square inch when tried at ordinary temperature, but only 11,075 pounds when raised to a '*dull red heat*,' losing nearly 5-6ths of its tenacity, by the temperature in question. They obtained for the strength of the best quality of *sheet* iron, 55,800 pounds, and for roolled copper 36,900 lbs. per square inch. The small number of experiments, the absence of all means for measuring the temperature, and the fact that trials to ascertain the weakening effect of heat were made, not on plate, but on hammered bar iron, sufficiently indicate that the investigation at Clichy affords no satisfactory solution of questions relating to the steam boiler.

The result of the experiment just cited has been occasionally referred to in this country, without, however, stating the authority on which it rests, or the circumstances under which the trials were made.

Before the publication of the report of experiments made at the Franklin Institute, some newspaper statements had been promulgated, by persons unconnected with the research, from which, it is supposed, was derived the information communicated to the committee which examined the case of the explosion on board the Steamboat New England. One of the witnesses on that occasion, testified that iron increases in strength by additions of temperature of 450 degrees. He cited no experiments to prove the position, nor did he allege that he had himself made any investigations to that effect.

With a view to a comparison between bar and boiler iron and between the American and European experiments, several trials of forged iron were made, and an account of the results may precede our statement of the character of the material appropriate to steam boilers. The relative, as well as the absolute tenacities of the several kinds of *bar* iron submitted to trial are seen in the following synopsis, in which the origin of each kind of iron, the weight in pounds required to break it, and the number of experiments made upon each at ordinary temperature are exhibited, together with the comparative value of each kind of iron referred to the best Russian hammered bar, assumed as a standard.

Kind of Iron tried.	Strength in lbs. per square inch.	Number of Experiments.	Value compared to Russian.
Missouri bar (Maramec works,)	47,420	22	629
Slit rods, Pennsylvania iron,	50,000	2	657

Tennessee, (Nashville,)	52,909	21	685
Baltimore, (S.E.H. & P. Ellicott's,)	55,213	13	725
Connecticut, (Salisbury,)	58,009	40	762
Swedish,	58,184	4	764
Pennsylvania, (Bellefonte,)	58,400	15	767
Pennsylvania, (Lancaster co'y,)	58,661	2	771
English, E. V. Cable bolt,	59,105	9	777
English, hammer hardened,	71,000	8	933
Russian bar,	76,069	5	1000
Phillipsburg wire,			
of Juniata iron,	82,412	33	1083
Cast iron,	20,834	23	274
Cast steel,	130,681	1	1718

From the above it appears that the iron of Centre and Lancaster counties, in Pennsylvania, and that of Salisbury in Connecticut, have nearly the same tenacity as the Swedish, and that they are but little inferior to the best English Cable bolt iron. The bar iron of Missouri is 22½ per cent. inferior to the mean of the five kinds just mentioned.

Excluding from the above table the experiments on "hammer-hardened" iron, and on wire, we have remaining one hundred and twenty-nine trials of ten different kinds of that metal, from which it appears that the mean strength is 57,770 lbs. per square inch—and that the strongest exceeds the weakest by 59 per cent. of the latter.

The following are among the European experiments on the same subject.

Name of Experimenter.	Kind of Iron tried.	Strength in lbs. per square inch.
Muschenbroek,	Uncertain,	73,100
Perronet,	Square bars,	61,083
Do.	Round rods,	60,086
Buffon,	Uncertain, (probably wire,)	84,730
Poleni,	Uncertain,	63,390
Rennie,	English,	55,843
Brunel,	Best English,	68,544
Do.	Best English,	72,352
Telford,	Welsh,	65,520
Do.	Staffordshire,	60,928
Do.	Swedish,	64,960
Brown,	Welsh,	57,075
Do.	Swedish,	49,795
Do.	Russian,	59,472
Martin,	St. Chambaud,	49.000
Do.	Fourchambault,	47,964
Do.	Superior English,	52,823
Do.	English best cable,	49,251

From these eighteen results we have the mean strength of bar iron, 60,884 lbs. per square inch. If we exclude that of Buffon, the remaining determinations give a mean strength of 59,476 lbs., the highest being 73,100, and the lowest 47,964, and the difference of the two 52 4-10ths per cent. of the latter.

From the European and American experiments combined, it appears that the strongest of bar iron may exceed the weakest by more than 55 per cent. The variableness and other character of *boiler iron* are necessarily deferred.

The Gold Coinage.—The subject of the gold coinage is beginning to attract the serious attention of the private bankers in the city, its depreciation in weight now causing an immense quantity of sovereigns to be rejected by the Bank of England, to the extent, some persons assert, of one-half of all the daily payments which are offered at that establishment. In this course the Bank of England is justified, undoubtedly, the object of the regulation being to prevent the practice of "sweating" the gold coinage, as that nefarious operation is termed, by which a number of sovereigns are shaken in a bag, which is afterwards [illegible] pally to this practice, the depreciation in the weight of the gold coinage is so rapid, that by experiments made at the Mint, in the year 1833, it was found that the sovereigns of 1817 had lost 8s. 10d. in each hundred pounds; those of 1825, 6s. 8d., and those of 1829, 6s. 2d. per hundred; while upon the half sovereigns coined in 1817, the loss, according to the same experiments, was as great as 16s. 4d. per two hundred; of 1821, 13s. 10d.; of 1825, 13s. 6¾d.,; and of those of 1829, 6s. 2d. per two hundred half sovereigns.

At this time the quantity of gold rejected by the Bank of England, and by the customs, excise, and stamp offices, is so seriously complained of by the mercantile interests, that some remedy for these inconveniences and losses must be found, it is thought, before a very long time. The difficulty in the case is in the dispute which exists between the Treasury and the Bank of England, as to which party is bound to pay the expenses of remelting the coinage of the country, the Bank of England having formerly been at the cost of £70,000 in remelting the silver coinage, of which only one-half was allowed by the Treasury; and then, after all, the question of liability had been in dispute for a great number of years. It would certainly appear only just that the government, by whom the coinage is used, should pay the expense of keeping it at the same weight at which it was originally sold to the public; but, on the other hand, to be continually repairing the frauds of the "sweaters" would only be an encouragement to the fraud. However this may be arranged between the Treasury and the Bank of England, it is clear that the loss ought not to fall on the public at large, and that some arrangement should be formed forthwith for the prevention of the great derangement in payments which is so much complained of by those whose transactions are extensive with the Bank of England, the Customs, and Excise.—*London Chronicle.*

SLAVE TRADE.

The following motion was proposed by Lord Brougham in the House of Lords, relative to the slave trade, Aug. 6th, and agreed to *nemine dissentiente*:—

"That a humble address be presented to her Majesty, dutifully to submit to her Majesty that the slave trade, which the Congress of Vienna most justly described as having degraded Europe, desolated Africa, and afflicted humanity, nevertheless still continues with great intensity; that, notwithstanding the various treaties and conventions which have been entered into by her Majesty and her royal predecessors with different powers for the suppression of this traffic, and notwithstanding all the endeavors of successive administrations at home, and of her Majesty's ministers and agents in foreign countries, and of her Majesty's naval force employed in this service abroad, the trade has been aggravated in all its horrors; and that it is the opinion of this house that a general concurrence of the great powers professing Christianity in a declaration that the slave trade, by whomsoever carried on, is piracy, and ought to be punished as such, is, under the blessing of God, one of the most probable means of effecting the abolition of that trade.

"That this house is further of opinion that, in all treaties to be contracted between her Majesty and her allies, the concession of a mutual right of search of their commercial vessels respectively, would be another of the means likely to attain this most important object; and that this house most respectfully implores her Majesty to represent these their opinions, and wishes and hopes, in such manner as to her Majesty shall seem most likely to be effectual to her Majesty's several allies.

"That this house cannot refrain from expressing to her Majesty the deep concern with which they have observed, from the papers which her Majesty has caused to be laid before them, that Portugal has not yet fulfilled the engagements which she has taken towards this country, by concluding with Great Britain an adequate treaty, for the suppression of the slave trade."

It appears from official returns submitted to the British Parliment that, since the year 1808, three million five hundred and fifteen thousand slaves have been carried to the continent of America and the West India Islands.

THE DEATH OF GOV. CLARK.

The distinguished veteran CLARK, of Missouri, died at St. Louis on the first of this month. We copy from the Missouri Republican the following notice of that event:

"The Governor for some time past has been complaining, and gave evidence of a rapid increase of his afflictions, and the ravages of old age. Lately his illness greatly increased, and on Saturday night he breathed his last at the residence of his son Merriwether Lewis Clark, Esq. of this city. Though the event, from the age and feeble health of the deceased, was not unlooked for, it will not be the less regretted. To see the great, the good, those whom all are constrained to love as the benefactors of their country, and respect as their country's ornaments—whose names and whose histories are identified with all we know of the early history of our land—to see such men falling around us will bring a sigh from every breast, and a tear from every eye.

"The name of Gov. CLARK must ever occupy a prominent place on the pages of the history of this country. He arrived in St. Louis in the year 1803, and, in company with his intrepid companion MERRIWETHER LEWIS, Esq. and a small band of selected men performed the first journey across the Rocky Mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river. The history of the pioneer trip of LEWIS and CLARK is familiar to every reader. After his return, he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Missouri, and subsequently superintendent of Indian affairs for the western division, which office he continued to hold until the day of his death. In the office of superintendent of Indian affairs, and in his intercourse with the the Indians of the West, his services to the United States have been preeminently valuable. He well understood the Indian character, and his whole intercourse with them was such as won their highest esteem, and their most unbounded confidence. His name is known by the most remote tribes, and his word was reverenced by them every where. They revered him as a father, and his signature, which is known by every Indian, even in the most distant wilds of the West, wherever shown was respected.

"He was sixty-eight years of age when he died, and was probably the oldest American settler residing in St. Louis. Through a long, eventful, and useful life, he has filled the various stations of a citizen and an officer with such strict integrity, and in so affable and mild a manner, that at the day of his death malice nor detraction had not a blot to fix upon the scroll which the history of his well-spent life leaves as a rich and inestimable legacy to his children, and the numerous friends who now mourn his death."

FRENCH EXPLORING EXPEDITION SOUTH.—News from Captain D'Urville had been received, dated Island of Conception, Chili, April 10, where the Astrolabe and Zelee had safely arrived. After being a month shut up in the Straits of Magellan, he left January 8, and in latitude 64, a few days after, came to a solid barrier of ice for 240 miles, near the New Orkneys, In the beginning of February the two vessels were hemmed in so completely, that the commander almost despaired of extricating them. On February 9 he got clear with an E. S. E. wind, and sailed 300 miles along the barrier, when, seeing that it stretched towards the Sandwich Islands north, and without any opening, he was induced by these circumstances and the breaking out of the scurvy during 52 days' severe navigation in the ice, to proceed, March 7, to the coast of Chili.

Temperance.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

A SAILOR'S HOME AT THAT PORT.

Messrs. Editors,—I have recently received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Doty, a Missionary of the Reformed Dutch Church in India, dated at Singapore, April 1, 1838, giving an interesting account of some temperance movements at that place, and the recent establishment of a Sailor's Home there. As the last sheet of our Sailor's Magazine for September is now finished, we shall not be able to give the information to the public through our own columns until October, but feeling unwilling thus to withhold an interesting document, I would ask the favour of inserting it in your paper.

Yours respectfully, J. GREENLEAF,
Cor. Sec. of the Am. Sea. Fr. Soc.

SINGAPORE, April 1, 1838.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—Any efforts to benefit seamen will afford you pleasure, and therefore I trust what is doing in this place for them will not be devoid of interest. Herewith I send you a report of the Singapore Temperance Society, giving a history of its formation, &c. In the midst of opposition the society has progressed, until now it embraces 89 Europeans and Americans—or more than half of the European inhabitants of the place, and more than 1,000 native members. The officers of the society have deeply felt the necessity of a home for the weather-beaten sailor, where he might go, during his brief sojourn here, on his mother earth, and be exempted from the temptations to drunkenness, and kindred vices. Also, to furnish a comfortable retreat to any such seamen as come sick into port, but for whom there are no hospital provisions.

The number of seamen visiting this port annually is supposed to be about 4,000; of these it is ascertained that about 300, from various causes, leave the service of their vessels and stop here, waiting to re-ship, &c., and who, heretofore, have had no place where they could lodge, except such for scenes of wickedness as beggar description. The Singapore Temperance Society, anxious, as far as possible, to correct this state of things, have established a Sailor's Home, of course excluding all distilled spirits. A convenient house for the purpose has been rented, in a desirable part of the town, a young man of good character obtained to take charge of it, and funds advanced and pledged to carry out the experiment, until its feasibility shall be proved. In order to cut off all occasion from the boarders to run into the way of temptation, grounds are provided, and the necessary apparatus for diverting and requisite exercise. But what is of the first importance, a library of about 300 volumes have been obtained by individual donations, and placed in the hotel, to which every boarder has free access. Thus far the institution has succeeded admirably, even better far than anticipated by its projectors and warmest friends. From its first opening it has had an encouraging number of boarders, who have found so pleasant a retreat, as apparently to cut off the desire to go elsewhere to seek amusement in scenes of rioting and vice. Not only so, with only two or three exceptions the sailors have left the institution resolved never more to drink ardent spirits, having signed a pledge to that effect, while the exceptions in honest tar-like frankness, have decidedly approved of the plan, but hesitated to sign a pledge, saying, they had not sufficient strength of principle to resist the temptation to drink, when thrown in the way. The library has exerted a happy influence, and nothing seems more pleasing to the sailor than your magazine. The Secretary of the Temperance Society was enquiring an evening or two since, whether the Sailor's Magazine might not be obtained for them. It is rather difficult to remit to you a dollar for it, yet the Magazine can be easily sent here. Will you not, therefore, send a *copy*, and if you have a supply of your back volumes, a set of them for the library will prove a valuable acquisition. I have written to Mr. Luther Jackson on the subject of the Publications of the American Temperance Society being sent. You could send together. You can direct to the Hon. T. Church, who is the resident of Singapore, and President of the Temperance Society, or to the Secretary, Lieut. Ashley.

Praying, dear sir, that the Lord will afford you abundant means, and give you great success in your department of benevolent effort, I am,

Your brother in hrist, E. DOTY.

REV. JON'A. GREENLAF, Sec., &c.

By the Report of the Temperance Society alluded to in the foregoing leter, we learn that the society was formed on the 28th of August, 1837, and embraces most of the American and European residents. Immediately after the formation of the society, and among the means adopted for the promotion of temperance, a hand bill was prepared, published and circulated in the Chinese, Malay, and Prtuguese languages. Of the Portuguese copy, the following translation has been obtained;

"Brother—Ardent spirits, such as brandy, gin, arrack or samshoo, are declared, by more than one thousand physicians in Great Britain, as poisonous. They not only do not conduce to health, but those who have tried them, and had occasion to see their effects have reputed them to be highly injurious, in the least quantity that may be taken. If possible, they are even worse than *Amfiam*, (*apoisonous drug*,) in destroying the reason, corrupting the health, and destroying life. They also incite to crime, and thus destroy the soul; for no drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven."

Your sincere brother."

"*Singapore, Sept.*, 1837."

Thus is light breaking forth in the darkness, and the ultimate triumphs of temperance preparing in the heathen world.

IMITATION WINES.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that very large establishments exist at Cette and Marseilles, for the manufacture of every description of wines, the natural products not only of France, but of all other wine-growing and wine-exporting countries. Some of these establishments are on so large a scale as to give employment to an equal if not greater, number of persons than our large breweries. It is no uncommon occurrence with speculators engaged in this sort of illicit traffic to purchase and ship imitation wines, fabricated in the places named, to Madeira, where, by collusion with persons in the custom house department of the island, the wines are landed in the entrepot, and thence, after being banded with the usual marks of the genuine Madeira vintage, reshipped, principally, it is believed, for the United States. The scale of gratuity for this sort of work to the officials interested may be estimated by the fact, that, on one occasion, 70 pipes were thus surreptitiously passed at a charge of 1,000 dollars. It is a circumstance no less singular that the same manœuvre is said to be commonly carried on with counterfeit wine made up in Cette and Marseilles and thence despatched to Oporto, where the same process of landing, branding, and reshipment as genuine Port is gone through, the destination of this spurious article being most generally the United States. Such is the extent of the nefarious commerce that one individual alone has been pointed out in the French ports who has been in the habit of despatching four times in the year, 25,000 bottles of champagne each shipment, of wines not the produce of champagne districts, but fabricated in these wine factories. It is known that the imposition of these counterfeit wines has arrived at such a pitch as to have become quite notorious, and the subject of loud complaint in the United States, at least.—*London Times.*

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1838.

Our friends in the interior will not forget the invi[illegible] Pennsylvania Colonization Society, next month.

Our young friends, Messrs. Moore and Zug, report progress in Franklin county. They had meetings in Chambersburg, at one of which the remarks of Mr. Dunlop, expressive of his doubts about the practicableness of colonization as a means of abolishing the slave-trade, and of exerting a wide influence on the black population of this country, had a good effect; inasmuch as they served to elicit from Mr. Moore a full exposition of the subject, and a confutation entire of the objections of Mr. D. It is probable, from the assent which this gentleman subsequently gave to the appointment of a committee to accompany the agents in their calls on the citizens of Chambersburg, that his speech was intended more as an incitement to exertion, than with a view of serious opposition.

The agents report favourably of the excellent spirit which animates the citizens of Waynesboro, the inhabitants of which listened with marked pleasure to two addresses from Mr. Zug, and contributed $42 75 to the funds of the State Society. There was a Society in Waynesboro, to which thirteen new members have been added.

The agents made a demonstration in Dauphin county and visited the seat of government; but found politics there so much in the minds of the people, that they thought it best to postpone their exertions to a more convenient season. How small a matter, after all, is the success of this or that political party, compared with the cause of colonization—the cause with which the freedom of millions of our fellow beings in this country, and the freedom and civilization of tens of million of the people of Africa, are closely interwoven.

Messrs. Zug and Moore are animated with the right spirit. In a mission of benevolent enterprise, to the merits of which thousands have perhaps never listened, or of which they may have never heard, one cannot be expected to be able to exclaim, *Io triumphans!* Time and perseverance are required for the adoption of the most important truths.

WHO IS RIGHT?

The brief notice which we gave of the debate in Lionsville, under the head of "Discussion in Chester County," in the Herald of the 5th instant, elicited a reply, consisting mainly of flat and ill-mannered contradictions, from a correspondent of the Pennsylvania Freeman of the 13th instant. We should not have thought it worth while to refer to this latter article, had we not received letters from some of the persons present and active at the meeting in Lionsville, which not only confirm the accuracy of our published account of it, but reprobate, on what one of the writers alleges to be the sentiment of eight-tenths of the persons in the neighborhood, the statement in the Freeman as "a mass of base and malignant lies." These expressions are too strong for our taste, but they serve to show the feelings with which the abolition version of the debate is regarded by so large a majority of the persons on the spot. Respecting the results of the discussion, a writer, in a letter addressed to the General Agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, says: "I have stated, in the first part of my epistle, the result upon the abolitionists; but there are many in the neighborhood who had taken a decided stand in their favor, and were leaning strongly towards them, but now have given them up as 'compromisers of principle, violaters of the constitution and endangerers of the Union.' Those who were standing neutral upon the subject, are now unanimously in favor of colonization. The people of this neighborhood have generally been very much profited by the light you gave them upon colonization; and I am confident if you would consent to address us at some future time you would have a crowded audience." The reference in the above extract to the state of mind of the abolitionists after the debate, is expressed by saying that "they are determined not to hear profitably the truth."

The assertion by the Freeman's correspondent, that Mr. Hinchman had spoken disparagingly of the doctrines promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, is replied to by this gentleman in the following terms, being part of a letter now before us:

"One word in relation to, and in explanation of my sentiments on the Declaration of Independence: Burleigh said, 'Anti-abolitionists had no respect for its doctrines.' I answered that I did profess to entertain as exalted an opinion of that instrument as he (B.) or any other abolitionist did; but that I did not profess any attachment to the forced construction put upon it by foreign itinerant vagabonds and unprincipled speculators. In this I presume lies the offence. I deny it not—it is truth."

In another part of his letter Mr. Hinchman says:

"The people here are arousing from their lethargy—fanaticism henceforth will meet a decided opposition. They have begun to examine for themselves—they see the light."

The Colonization Herald is vexed because abolitionists are so vociferous in their expression of joy at the recent events in the British Colonies.—*Philanthropist.*

The above paragraph is a small specimen of the extreme aptitude of the abolition papers at misconception, if not misrepresentation. The Herald spoke of the vexation and anger of the abolitionists, because others had not been as vociferous in their expressions of joy as they were, on the occasion referred to—a very different form of expression, and conveying a very different meaning from those which are affirmed for us by the Philanthropist. We receive with suitable thankfulness the homily delivered in that paper, to the purport that the earth and its inhabitants are not left by the Supreme Governor of the universe without fixed and uniform laws. One knows not which most to admire, the startling novelty of this proposition, which is to the full as wonderful as that night succeeds day, and winter summer, or the recondite arguments with which it is supported, in elucidation of the unquestionable propriety of emancipation. It may be, that some persons are such shallow reasoners as to fail to see that the antagonist of wrong is not therefore necessarily right; and they may even believe that a measure abstractedly right, if carried out rashly, can be both practically injurious and morally wrong in its results. When the republican commissioners from France went to St. Domingo and proclaimed equal rights to all, of every color, they but affirmed a general truth; but it was a truth which in its immediate and readily foreseen workings produced a wide-spread massacre, and atrocities of all kinds. These results do not, however, affect the general truth. They only show that to carry it out requires wisdom, prudence, time and preparation; and that they are the truest friends of liberty who, whilst they contribute to extend its blessings to their fellow men, so govern their own councils and abuses, and thus furnish an example for future imitation and adoption. General and immediate emancipation was gained by the colored population of St. Domingo from the fetters of their white masters, and independence from France was proclaimed and practically procured. The people, or at least the leading spirits among them, have constituted themselves into a republic, that of Hayti. And now, after the lapse of forty years, what is the state of this people? The Rural Code, an abstract of which we have placed before our readers in a recent number of the Herald, will in part be the answer to this question. A majority of the inhabitants are, if not slaves, at least serfs of the soil, in actually a worse state than the negro apprentices of the British West India Islands, before the recent entire emancipation.

The Philanthropist is disingenuous in its perverting the expression of our doubts and misgivings of the entire and unqualified good, either to the blacks or to the whites, to result from emancipation in the West Indies, into a denial on our part of the justice, or even present propriety of the measure. But thus it is with the abolition presses. Any doubt of the feasibility of their plan of action, is directly met by an accusation of hostility to the principle itself. We leave to the Philanthropist the high privilege of settling what "the Almighty must approve of;" feeling as we do our utter inability and unworthiness to attempt the task even of expounding his intentions.

LORD BROUGHAM'S QUESTION.

The Philanthropist has an article headed "The Inconvenience of a Creed," the object of which is to affix the charge of contradiction between creed and facts on us. The concluding sentence runs thus: "Will the Herald—editor please to answer Lord Brougham's question." His lordship is an acute dialectician, master of sarcasm, not satire, and by no means backward at vituperation. Whether the abolitionists on this side of the Atlantic most admire the first or the last of these qualities is not for us to say. Which they most readily imitate is not, however, a matter of doubt for a moment. But to the question and the in some measure explanatory sentences immediately preceding it. The entire extract, as found in the Philanthropist, runs in these terms. It is from a letter addressed by Lord Brougham to Benjamin Smith, M. P.

"I cannot, however, in passing, avoid to remark on the prodigious thoughtlessness which could make you cite St. Domingo against him (Bulwer) in 1838, in proof of the negro's unfitness for immediate freedom. Many abolitionists, myself among the rest, held this doctrine in former times; others dissented from it. But, after the example of Antigua and Bermudas, which the last three years have furnished *to decide the question for ever*, can any man believe it possible that a *person affecting to reason upon the subject, should revert to the* DISPUTED EXPERIENCE OF FORTY YEARS AGO, *and shut his eyes to what is* NOW INCONTESTIBLY GOING ON BEFORE HIS FACE?"

Lord Brougham is known to have been a ready, if not a profound lawyer; and a quick if not an impartial judge. He is well aware that a technical "stating of the case" is not always the plain common sense manner of presenting the subject; and that if the pleader can have his statement received, his after argument is easy. Now we object *in limine* to his affirmations constituting a fit basis on which to rest, or out of which to weave his question. The example of Antigua and Bermudas for the last three years has not *decided the question for ever.* The structure of society and government in those islands, and the state of religious preparation show what may be done under given circumstances. But these circumstances do not establish the proposition as absolute either at the present time, and still less for ever. They show a fact, but do not declare its results for all future time, nor for any adequate time.

There is another material error in his lordship's statement of the case, when he speaks of the implied absurdity of reverting to "*the disputed experience of forty years ago.*" Not so, most upright ex-Lord Chancellor. If a person revert to this point of the argument, it must be to St. Domingo as it was, and Hayti, the same island under another name, as it is. We are not called upon to battle the question about the experience of forty years *ago*, but of the experience of forty years *transpired*; not of a particular *epoch*, but of an entire and long *period*. It can be shown that after a lapse of forty years, the better part of two generations from the starting point of general emancipation in St. Domingo, the people of that island, freed entirely from white influence and government, are now in a large majority slaves; that to is say, engaged in compulsory labour, and deprived of freedom of locomotion by persons of their own race and colour. Does this prove the incompetency of the blacks for self-government? We think it does not. But we do think that it proves the necessity of preparation for freedom, of gradualism in the ascending series, not of rights but of privileges. The people of Hayti began wrong, and forty years have not sufficed to rectify their position.

Having, however, repaired the omission in his lordship's statement of the case, the task of exposing the fallacy of the argument which he would draw from it is easy. He would persuade us that the example furnished by a population amounting to forty-five thousand negroes of the small islands of Antigua and Bermuda for *three* years, ought to settle the question for ever, to the exclusion entirely of the example of an opposite tendency set by nearly a million of negroes in the large fertile, and admirably situated island of Hayti (St. Domingo) for *forty* years. This would be equivalent to saying, that three, and forty-five, are higher powers than forty, and a thousand. Lord Brougham, earlier in life, was celebrated for his addiction to and success in algebra and mathematics. A small portion of his former knowledge of either might have prevented his gross inconsistency of argument in the present case. But his lordship is not particular, in an emergency, in vaulting harlequin-like, over the barriers of common sense, when he is impelled by passion or incited by policy.

Will the Philanthropist show its readers that we have answered the question which it so politely proposed?

MEETING OF THE GREAT VALLEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Mr. Editor,—The expectation of seeing some editorial notice of the meeting of the Great Valley Colonization Society, held in the Great Valley Presbyterian Church, on the 23d ult., has thus long prevented the writer from communicating any thing on the subject.

Permit me to say then through your columns, to the friends of colonization, that the cause is steadily and steadfastly advancing in this section of Chester county. The result of the meeting alluded to was highly gratifying to all who have been aroused to a sense of the merits of this momentous question. Addresses were delivered with the happiest effect by Messrs. Cresson and Buchanan of Philadelphia. The unwavering attention with which Mr. Cresson, the first speaker, was heard, was sufficient proof of the interest inspired by his address. Colonization was held up by this gentleman as the only scheme which contained within itself the elements of effecting the slave's elevation to the character of a man and the standing of a freeman. The practicability of accomplishing its design was strenuously insisted on, and clearly demonstrated. Who should bring more influence to sustain him in his efforts, for who can better substantiate his claims to purity of purpose and disinterestedness of benevolence, than the vilified Elliott Cresson? It is well known that no lucrative motives have prompted this genuine philanthropist to lay himself open to all the envenomed missiles that have been so industriously and so malignantly hurled at his unscathed reputation. His time, his money, his energies have all been unsparingly employed in behalf of injured Africa and her descendants. It was an acquaintauce with his pure principles of philanthropy, as well as the force of his eloquence and the cogency of his arguments that secured Mr. Cresson the untiring attention he commanded, when addressing the Great Valley Colonization Society. Every countenance beamed in approval of his sentiments, every eye kindled in acknowledgement of his eloquence; while all regarded his character for benevolence as unsullied and unassailable as though he had never buffeted the billows of a sea which incessantly "casts up mire and dirt."

Mr. Cresson was followed by the former governor of Liberia, Mr. Buchanan, whose remarks were received with no less pleasure and attention than those of the gentleman who preceded him. As was anticipated, the speaker confined himself principally to Liberia and its connexions with and influence upon the heathen nations of Africa. His descriptions were fervid, glowing and beautiful, his facts clothed with thrilling interest, his deductions strong to the conviction of his hearers.

Mr. B. also brought forward written testimony from the south, to prove that the progress of emancipation and colonization has been arrested by the interference of certain northern agitators, whose doings, or rather *vociferations*, are well known to the community, thus attaching where it belongs the stigma of protracting the black man's bondage.

Well may the slave exclaim to his *soi-disant* friend, *Tu quoque, Brute?*

The last speaker having concluded his remarks, a committee was appointed to wait upon the audience in order to ascertain what they would be willing to contribute towards the furtherance of the object of the meeting. The sum of the contributions exceeded *one hundred dollars*—palpable proof that the efforts of the speakers were not in vain; and that the colonization enterprise is not without its friends in Great Valley. We are aware that the sum we have specified, with some degree of exultation, would be justly considered a meagre tribute, if offered by one of the wealthy congregations of Philadelphia. But in a country place, in a small congregation, consisting chiefly of persons, whose money is earned by the sweat of their brows, be assured sir, that with such a manifestation in its favour, colonization is considered to have achieved a signal triumph.

J. F. L.

DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

At the special Convention of the Diocese of New York, held pursuant to notice in the city of Utica, on the 22d of August, final action was taken on the question of Division of the Diocese, and by a large majority, both of clergy and laity, it was determined to divide. The line formed by the present eastern boundary of the counties of Broome, Chenango, Madison, Oneida, and Lewis, and the north-easterly line of the county of Jefferson, constitutes the boundary line between the two Dioceses.

The following facts and considerations, given in the Gospel Messenger, appear to have been influential in determining the line of division, viz:

"1. This is the line which most equally divides the population and area of the whole State, without di-

viding any county. The whole population of the State, by the census of 1835, was 2,174,517; of which 1,016,245 by the proposed line would fall to the western portion, and 1,158,273 would fall to the eastern portion, making a difference of 142,028 only in favor of the eastern portion.

"The whole superficial area of the State is 48,214 square miles, of which 21,750 1-2 would fall within the eastern portion, and 21,463 1-2 within the western part, making a difference of 287 square miles in favor of the eastern portion.

"2. The above line makes the western portion compact and regular in its form, and of very easy communication for the meeting of Conventions, and the visitations of the bishop, while it leaves the eastern portion as compact and accessible as any other could. The western portion would be in the form of a parallelogram, about 200 miles in length, and 80 miles in breadth. The facilities of communication by means of canals, rail-roads already authorized and most of them commenced, and cross-roads, are such, that very few persons would require more than a day to travel from the remotest part to the centre.

"3. It brings in immediate connexion with the churches in the city of New York and on the Hudson river, the northern portion of the State, which, if it does not at present, will hereafter require more missionary aid than any other part.

"There are at present about fifty missionary stations in what would be the western portion, and about thirty-five in what would be the eastern portion; of these, 4 are in the county of Herkimer, 6 in the county of Saratoga, 3 in St. Lawrence, 3 in Washington, and the residue in other counties. It is hoped and believed that the soil, character of the inhabitants and increasing population of the western portion, will, in the course of a very few years, enable it to sustain its own missionary stations, while the same favorable circumstances do not exist in relation to the northern counties.

"4. In reference to the same circumstances, the proposed line would divide the organized congregations and churches of our denomination and the resident clergy more equally in respect to the probable increase of the Episcopal Church, than any other line that has occurred to us. The whole number of churches and organized congregations in the State, according to the journal of the Convention of 1837, is 232, of which 142 would be east of the proposed line, and 90 west of it: of the clergy who are entitled to seats in this Convention, there would be about 127 in the eastern portion, and 66 in the western. The past history of the church in western New York, affords just and safe grounds for anticipating that the largest accessions are to be made in that quarter."

The Division of the Diocese has been confirmed by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church recently held in this city.

From the New York Express of September 15.

THE BRITISH GRAIN MARKET.

As even our American eyes continue fixed upon the crops of the Old World, every fact becomes of importance; but, in the conflicting statements, it is difficult to judge what facts are. A writer in the London Morning Chronicle represents "the new crop of wheat, in every quarter, to be deficient, more or less; and in some districts of Wales and Scotland, so very backward that it probably will not be reaped at all." "Why," he exclaims, "the crop of last year is now so nearly exhausted that, before fourteen days are over, there will be duty paid in many ports of the western district of the country from sheer necessity, to keep the mills going; and, in all probability, before the new crop is harvested in the south part of the kingdom, all the bonded corn in the United Kingdom will be consumed." "We have not secured," he adds, "more than 400,000 quarters of wheat on the Continent, which, with our bonded stock will make up about one million of quarters, a quantity which would not keep England for one month." He is decidedly of opinion that if the harvest be delayed one month longer, there will be a partial famine in many districts of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

Per contra to all this, another writer in another paper says: "The wheat crop in this country, and indeed in the whole south and west of England, never looked cleaner or better. It is true that, from the heavy effects of the late severe winter, it is thinner than could have been wished for; but then the straw is abundantly fine, and, from the extraordinary improvement in its appearance and growth, arising from the very genial weather of the past three months, it is anticipated that it will yield an average crop, within a sixteenth; or that the total deficiency for all England will be about three millions of quarters. To meet this we have 600,000 quarters of foreign wheat in bond, the whole of which, from the lessened import duty, now 16*s.* 8*d.* will be brought into home consumption; and, more than this, throughout the country the crops of barley and oats were never exceeded; and, as the prices of these must be materially reduced, such deduction will greatly lessen the consumption of wheat corn. Large importations of foreign wheat are also on order, and in expectation of early delivery; the whole of which will come into use, as the duty will yet decline, owing to the late high-priced averages of the aggregate markets. Accounts from all quarters concur in representing the crops of potatoes to be abundant."

From statements so conflicting, we must *guess* at the truth. We see that the duty on foreign wheat is falling, and with a prospect of 1*s.* per quarter duty. There is an advance in the Liverpool market of 6*d.* to 1*s.* per 70 lbs. All this indicates scarcity; but this may be accounted for by the late harvest and the small stock on hand, which is undoubtedly very light—as light as it is in this country. Wheat bonded has advanced from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* Flour has advanced 6*s.* per barrel. United States sour flour brings 40*s.*

The opposers of the corn laws in England are taking this opportunity to press their opposition. It is an undoubted fact, they argue, that the tendency of the present corn laws is to discourage the growth of wheat on the continent. For several years they say the price of wheat in Dantzic has been as low as 25*s.* and in Rostock, Wismar, Kiel, and many other lower Baltic ports, the very finest red wheat was periodically as low as 18*s.* to 20*s.* per quarter. Lands thus, they add, went out of wheat cultivation to a great extent in Mecklenburg, Holstein, and Denmark; still there was a small stock which, insignificant as it was, pressed upon the foreign markets, and, in a great measure, became English property, having been purchased on speculation by English capitalists; but the quantity was very insignificant to supply a nation's wants. For two years, too, they go on to say, the Americans have required wheat from Europe, and have taken about 800,000 quarters, for which, on the average, they have paid about 28*s.* per quarter, and thus Jonathan has been served very cheap. But the abstraction has now become a very serious evil and inconvenience. The holders were certainly very reluctant to part with their property, but in the face of 34*s.* per quarter duty, it appeared almost the only vent for the wheat, and this so late as the beginning of the present year. If any argument were required to show the evil tendency of the corn laws, it is this very fact, they contend, that wheat in large quantities was shipped in desperation to America in the beginning of the present year. Thus, it is inferred, British corn laws throw out of cultivation wheat lands on the continent, and cause exports of wheat in bond to the United States.

Internal Improvements of Pennsylvania.—On the 18th Aug. the State debt of Pennsylvania, as officially ascertained, was $24,230,003,32, very nearly the whole of which has been expended by the State in the construction of works of internal improvement—turnpike roads, canals and rail roads—and when the works which the State is now prosecuting are finished, her debt will rise to full $30,000,000. This, at the first blush, would appear to be an enormous burthen for any State to sustain, and yet it is the result of the voluntary action of the people, who by their representatives in the Legislature have willed that the debt should be contracted on their behalf. The sound wisdom of the policy which has with so liberal a hand expended million after million in the establishment of artificial channels of trade that penetrate every part of her vast territory, is exemplified by the comparison of Pennsylvania as she was before that policy was commenced, and what she has since become under its magic-working influences. The increased value of property of every description has already indirectly paid the debt many times over. In fact, no true estimate can be made of the amount of benefits which have resulted to the people of Pennsylvania from their internal improvement system, and it will be recollected, too, that each successive year increases in a rapidly progressive ratio the vast aggregate of prosperity flowing from this source. But it is not only indirectly that the works of Pennsylvania are productive. The direct revenue derived from tolls thus far in the fiscal year is nearly $800,000, and by the period of its termination it will probably reach $1,000,000. Had not the freshet taken place, which in June last destroyed thirty miles of the canal on the Juniata, and has proved a serious drawback to the business and revenue of the main line, there is but little doubt that the tolls of the year would have reached $1,125,000, or more—making a gross return of five per cent. on the whole amount of the State's debt. The principal portion of the revenue, from tolls, is derived from that part of the public works known as the main line—extending from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. The canals above the Juniata, including those on both branches, costing about $5,000,000, have produced but little revenue to the State for want of an appropriate outlet from Columbia directly to the Chesapeake. That outlet is now in course of construction, and its completion will at once bring such an amount of new trade into action, that the State's revenue, from tolls, in 1840, will be but little if any short of $2,000,000.

From the N. Y. Daily Express.

COMMERCE WITH HAYTI.

In your paper of yesterday, on stating that in the new Haytian tariff of duties "our trade is still charged 10 per cent. more than that of other nations, and we are subject to a charge of 9 per cent. tonnage in addition to what was demanded before;" you remark that *it is for some reason with which we are unacquainted.* The reason is because the United States and Hayti have no commercial treaty—no consuls or commercial agents with each other. If it be asked why we have not? I answer, because the Haytians are BLACK.

In order that you and your readers may have some idea of what this country loses by its refusal to acknowledge the independence of Hayti, I state, that for the year ending 30th September, 1835, our exports to that country amounted to nearly 2,000,000 of dollars, and our imports to nearly two millions and a half. And it appears by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for that year, that the country inhabited by free negroes, buys more from us annually than either Prussia, Russia, Sweden, and Norway, Dutch East Indias, Belgium, British East Indias, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Danish West Indias, or British West Indias! And, with the exception of Russia, *sells us the most.*

In addition to the above, the imports into France, 1831, from Hayti, EXCEED IN VALUE, the imports from Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Portugal, Austria, or China.

It is believed that for want of a reciprocity of commercial agents between the United States and Hayti, we lose annually about half a million of dollars. Verily the article of dignity is very *costive* to this nation, as Major Jack Downing would say.

FREE TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, SEPT. 5.

Major Gen. Gaines left this city on Saturday evening last, with all the troops stationed at Jefferson Barracks, for Fort Leavenworth. From thence, it is the intention of the General to proceed to the Illinois river, in the Indian territory, to attend the council to be holden in the Cherokee council-house. He will be accompanied by the Dragoons now stationed at Fort Leavenworth. There is no doubt but the presence of this armed force, at the assembling of the council, will have a most salutary effect upon the tribes who may be present. The object of the Cherokees in collecting all the tribes in council is very generally believed, by those familiar with the Indians, to be for the purpose of war; and is very similar to the course pursued by Tecumseh and his brother prior to the last war. Those familiar with the Indian character say that the kind of wampum sent with the messenger to each tribe is indicative of their intentions. The promptness of the movement on the part of Gen. Gaines will, however, we believe, repress any present attempt at hostilities. —*Republican.*

TEXAS.

The steam packet Columbia arrived at New Orleans on the 12th instant, from Texas, bringing papers to the 8th. The elections had taken place, and Col. Lamar and Judge Burnet were apparently elected President and Vice President, from the very large majorities they received in Houston and Brazoria. The following items were brought by this arrival.

Colonel Morehouse had returned from the west. He states that the Mexicans who had visited the bay of Corpus Christi, retired in a very precipitate manner, leaving about a hundred barrels of flour and the boilers and other apparatus of a steam engine, apparently new, upon the beach. The latter was probably intended for the mines in the interior of Mexico. The Lipans had all returned to the Rio Grande. Trading parties of Mexicans were almost daily arriving at Bexar from Laredo and other settlements of the Rio Grande. They, however, brought but little specie, the trade consisting chiefly in the exchange of horses, sugar and flour for tobacco and various articles of merchandize. Ammunition and fire arms of every description were freely exchanged with the Mexican traders by the citizens of Bexar. The Cumanches had again broken the treaty recently made with the Mexicans, and within a few weeks past committed many depredations in the vicinity of Presidio de Rio Grande.

A gentleman recently arrived at Houston, from the east, stated the trifling difficulties with the handful of Mexicans at Nacogdoches had entirely ceased, and complete tranquillity was restored in that section.

The Cumanches, according to the Telegraph of the 1st, have made several attacks upon the frontier settlements, but had been defeated in every skirmish that had taken place, and it was supposed they would soon be tired of hostilities.

A company of young men had recently returned from an exploring expedition to the region near the mouth of the San Baba. They followed the course of that stream to the distance of 40 miles above its junction with the Colerado. They represent the country as among the finest they had ever seen. They found some specimens of gold and silver in the mountains, and state that the section in the neighborhood of San Baba closely resembles the gold region of Georgia.

We learn from the captain of the Columbia that there had been a severe storm at Galveston, which had raised the water to a greater height than it has been since the storm of October last. The wind still prevailed in the same quarter when he left, and it was feared that the island would again be flooded.

Mr. W. D. Durham, a native of Norfolk county, England, died at Houston, on the 26th August, aged 24 years. He was an amiable young gentleman, and had acquired considerable distinction in the war of independence. Editors in this city and New York are requested to notice his decease.

The Houston Telegraph has been enlarged, and is published semi-weekly, which augurs well for the prosperity of the city.

The young republic appears to be in a very flourishing condition, and her troubles with her hostile neighbors, the Mexicans and Indians, fast drawing to a close. A long and glorious career no doubt awaits her.

Summary.

COMMON SCHOOL.—We understand that Professor McCully, of Cincinnati, and Samuel Lewis, Esq., Superintendent of the Common Schools of Ohio, are delivering public lectures in various parts of that state, on the importance of the Common School system of education. They are said to be successful in awakening the attention of the community to his momentous subject.

THE BANK OF CENTRAL NEW YORK is the name and style of an institution recently organized at Utica, under the general banking law. About $160,000 is already subscribed to the capital stock, and the books will be opened for thirty days for an increase to $500,000. From the peculiar advantages of the location, the stock must give large dividends to the stockholders; and the respectability of the direction warrants the belief that the intitution will be conducted on sound business principles. The directors are, Charles Gould, President; Spencer Kellogg, Samuel D. Dakin, Frederick Hollister, Elisha M. Gilbort, Heman Ferry, and George Curtiss.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The Norfolk Herald states that the United States ship Pennsylvania was brought back to her moorings on Friday 14th inst., having been extricated from the mud at high water, without removing a gun or discharging a gallon of water. The cause of her drifting from her moorings was the parting of the iron rings of the three ponderous anchors to which she was made fast.

In consequence of the number of buildings now erecting at Mobile, and the scarcity of mechanics, journeymen carpenters and bricklayers are receiving from three dollars to three dollars and fifty cents per day.

"The Madisonian" states that the Hall of the new Patent Office at Washington is to be the largest single room in the world, the ceiling to be supported by one or two hundred pillars. The portico, it is believed will cost one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

The Postmaster General has authorised the Postmaster at Wheeling to contract for sending the western mail form thence by steamboats, during such seasons of the year as the roads are in a bad state and the river is in navigable order. This will carry the mail to St. Louis five days earlier than it would by land at such times.

The New Orleans American of the 11th inst. states that the Sugar and Cotton crops look remarkably well, and promise to be most bountiful, if not injured by storm.

The grand jury of New York have completely exonerated the two marshals, Gilchrist and Lyons, from all imputation of blame touching the arrest of the two Frenchmen, Marsaud and Raimond. The investigation is still going on, relative to the conduct of other parties.

Foreign Intelligence.

The Great Western arrived at New York, on Tuesday evening, after a boisterous passage of 16 days.

By the arrival, on the 22d instant, of the packet ship England, Capt. Waite, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received their regular files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 18th and the latter to the 20th of August inclusive.

They are also indebted to Capt. Waite for papers of the latest dates.

The steam packet Royal William, Captain Swainson, arrived out at Liverpool on the 19th August, having made the passage in fourteen days and a half.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A letter from Constantinople, in the Morning Herald, dated the 26th July, gives the important information that Mr. McNeill, the British envoy to the Court of Persia, has broken off all communication with the Shah, and was on his way to Constantinople, there to await farther instructions. This step was caused by the obstinacy of the Shah in keeping up the war upon Herat, which was believed to be the effect of Russian influence.

A Dublin paper announces that a copper mine of immense value has been discovered on Mr. O'Connell's estate at Derrynane.

Among the fashionable arrivals at Long's Hotel, August 16th, we notice the names of John Van Buren, Esq. and Arthur Clarke, from the seat of the Earl of Leicester.

Mr. O'Connell reached Dublin on the 14th of August and immediately issued a call for a great meeting to be held the next day. At this meeting he made one of his characteristic speeches; declaring the necessity of more "agitation"—that he was now for a repeal of the union, after one more trial for justice to Ireland—and concluding by moving an adjournment to the 18th, when he promised to unfold his plan for a new association, to obtain justice or repeal.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

House of Lords, August 15.—Conferences were had with the other House on the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt—the Commons giving way—and on the registration of electors bill—the commons adhering to their rejection of the Lords' amendments, and the Lords insisting.

House of Commons.—Col. Sibthrop asked if it was true that an additional force had been ordered to Canada. Lord John Russell said that one regiment in Nova Scotia had been ordered to Canada, at the request of Lord Dnrham.

Lord John Russell moved the reading of the Canada indemnity bill. Mr. Leader made a speech in explanation, in consequence of incorrect reports of his former speech in some of the papers.

Dr. Lushington declared that he should vote against the bill. He was not satisfied that there had been any violation of law by Lord Durham; but he was satisfied that the course pursued by Lord Durham was highly expedient and proper, even if not strictly legal.

The debate was continued at some length, and finally the bill was read a third time and passed.

The registration of electors bill with the amendments insisted on by the lords, was rejected.

Mr. Leader withdrew his motion about Lord Byron's statue, but said he should renew it at the next session unless some change took place in the proceedings of the dean and chapter.

SLAVE TRADE.

In reply to a question from Sir R. Inglis, as to what had been done by government with respect to the address upon the foreign slave trade, from both houses of parliament,

Lord Palmerston said that with respect to the general declaration that the slave trade should entirely cease, negotiations had been for some time going on with the great powers of Europe. Most of them had agreed to the right of search; but he believed there was no great prospect, owing to their maritime jealousy, that the United States would fall into this arrangement. At the same time he must say, in justice to the United States, that he had no grounds for imputing to them any indifference upon the subject, or any negligence in enforcing their own regulations. With respect to Portugal the state of the subject was not so satisfactory as he could wish.

There had been a long negociation; and latterly, the ultimatum of Great Britain in the way of concession had been communicated to the Portuguese government; but as yet no answer had been received, the matter still being under the consideration of the court of Lisbon. With respect to Brazil the British government had demanded the ratification of the two articles which had been agreed upon, and also that they should declare the slave trade piracy. To this no answer has as yet been returned. During the recess, however, the exertions of the government should be continued, and he hoped when the house should meet again he should be in a condition to present them a more favourable report.

Sir R. Inglis thanked the noble lord for the attention he had paid to the subject, and trusted it would be distinctly understood that the British parliament and the British people would not suffer the continuance of the slave trade.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, August 16.—This being the day appointed for the prorogation of Parliament by her Majesty in person, considerable anxiety was manifested to witness the proceedings, especially as regards the interior of the House of Lords.

At the appointed hour of twelve, the doors were thrown open to those who had obtained tickets of admission from the lord great chamberlain, and in a short time the strangers' gallery was graced with the presence of ladies, elegantly attired in morning dresses.

Not more than a dozen peeresses were present on the benches, the upper bench being occupied by ladies admitted in the same manner as in the strangers' gallery.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Sussex entered the house about half past one.

The Prince and Princess Hohenloe arrived about the same time. The princess had a seat appointed for her fronting the throne, near the wool-sack.

There was by no means a full attendance of peers.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN.

At twenty minutes past two the salute of cannon announced her Majesty's arrival at the entrance, and very shortly afterward the flourish of trumpets told the peers that the Queen was then approaching.

The Queen having robed in the inner library, which is used on these occasions for that purpose, the trumpets announced that her Majesty was about entering the house, and the heralds immediately passed in, followed by the lord steward and other officers of the household. The lord chancellor preceded her Majesty, as well as the earl marshal, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the lord great chamberlain, &c. Her Majesty's train was borne by the pages in waiting. Viscount Melbourne stood on her Majesty's left, bearing the sword of state, and the Earl of Shaftesbury the cap of maintenance.

The Queen having taken her seat on the throne, desired their lordships to be seated, an intimation immediately obeyed.

Sir Augustus Clifford, the gentleman usher of the black rod, was then directed to summon the commons.

Shortly afterwards the speaker, with a large body of members, appeared at the bar, accompanied by Sir Augustus Clifford.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Lord Chancellor, kneeling on his right knee, then presented to her majesty a manuscript of the royal speech.

Her Majesty in her usual distinct and emphatic manner then read the following speech:

'My lords and gentlemen,

'The state of public business enables me to close this protracted and laborious session.

'I have to lament that the civil war in Spain forms an exception to the general tranquillity. I continue to receive from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most amicable relations.

'The disturbances and insurrection which had unfortunately broken out in Upper and Lower Canada have been promptly suppressed and I entertain a confident hope that firm and judicious measures will empower you to restore a constitutional form of government, which unhappy events have compelled you for a time to suspend.

'I rejoice at the progress which has been made in my colonial possessions, toward the entire abolition of negro apprenticeship.

'I have observed with much satisfaction the attention which you have bestowed upon the amendment of the domestic institutions of the country. I trust that the mitigation of the law of imprisonment for debt will prove at once favourable to the liberty of my subjects, and safe for commercial credit; and that the established church will derive increased strength and efficiency from the restriction of the granting of benefices in plurality.

'I have felt great pleasure in giving my assent to the bill for the relief of the destitute poor of Ireland. I cherish the expectation that its provisions have been so cautiously framed, and will be so prudently executed, that whilst they contribute to relieve distress, they will tend to preserve order and to encourage habits of industry and exertion.

'Ijtrust likewise that the act which you have passed relating to the compositions for tithe in Ireland will increase the security of that property, and promote internal peace.

'Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

'I cannot sufficiently thank you for your despatch and liberality in providing for the expenses of my household, and the maintenance of the honour and dignity of the crown.

'I offer you my warmest acknowledgments for the addition which you have made to the income of my beloved mother.

'I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for the ordinary public service; as well as for the readiness with which you have provided means to meet the extraordinary expenses rendered necessary by the state of my Canadian possessions.

'My Lords and Gentlemen,

'The many useful measures which you have been able to consider, while the settlement of the civil list and the state of Canada demanded so much of your attention, are a satisfactory proof of your zeal for the public good. You are so well acquainted with the duties which now devolve upon you in your respective counties, that it is unnecessary to remind you of them. In the discharge of them you may securely rely upon my firm support, and it only remains to express an humble hope that Divine Providence may watch over us all, and prosper our united efforts for the welfare of our country.'

The manner in which this was delivered surprised many who had not before heard her Majesty's most agreeable, silver toned voice; it excited great admiration. If any part of the speech could be singled out as telling more forcibly than another, we should select the last paragraph. It was uttered as if in solemn prayer.

The Queen had upon her brow, for the first time, the royal crown; before the coronation she either wore a chaplet or a small circlet of diamonds.

Her Majesty was decorated with the riband and order of the garter; she wore a magnificent diamond necklace, and a stomacher of the same costly materials. Under her robe she had on a white satin dress, trimmed with gold tissue.

After the delivery of the speech the Lord Chancellor again knelt, and received her Majesty's commands relative to the period of the prorogation, which his lordship thus announced:—

'My Lords and Gentlemen,

'It is her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 11th day of October next, to be then here holden, and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 11th day of October.

The Queen then rose, and descended the steps of the throne, preceded the same way as on entering by the great officers of state.

The speaker and the members of the commons then retired, as well as the peers and peeresses who were present during the proceedings.

House of Commons, August 16.—Mr. Leader presented petitions for the full and free pardon of the twenty-three individuals included in Lord Durham's ordinances.

Sir F. Burdett mentioned the great prevalence of hydrophobia in London, and hoped that proper directions would be given to the police.

The members were then summoned to the House of Lords, to hear her Majesty's speech; and on their return to the House was formally prorogued.

From the London Morning Herald, Aug. 14.

CITY—FRIDAY EVENING.—The value of money for commercial purposes has not altered, and there appears a strong opinion to prevail amongst well-informed parties that the late representations regarding the result of the present, or rather coming harvest, have not much foundation in fact; the climate of these favoured isles is so very variable that the final results cannot well be decided upon.

The value of corn has been reduced at Marklane in consequence of the favourable reports of the progress of the crops. Nevertheless the British Funds do not maintain the quotations of yesterday, under the impression which here prevails that our foreign relations do not present that feeling of cordiality of which our incapables have so much boasted.

Consols have receded to 94 a ⅛ money, and 94⅛ time. The Three-and-a-Half per cent. Reduced Annuities are 102⅛, and the New Three and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced Annuities 101⅛ a ¼. Bank Stock has receded to 207¼ 1-2. The premium upon Exchequer Bills rules at 72 a 75, and on India Bonds at 73 a 75.

London, Aug. 18.—*U. States Funds.*—New York State Stocks, 5 per cents, 1850, 94; do. 1860, 95; Pennsylvania 5 per cts, 1858, 95; do 1865, 95; Ohio, 1 per cts. 1856, 101 1-2; Lousiana, 1848, 96 1-2; Alabama Sterling bonds, 1859, 94 4; Indiana 5 per cents, 1864, 83 4; Illinois 6 per cts. 93 4; New York City Stock, 5 per cts. 91 2; New Orleans sterling bonds, 92; United States Bank, 25*l.*

FRANCE.

The Paris Moniteur of the 14th August, contains the ordinances legalizing the Orleans and Paris, and Havre and Paris rail-roads.

The Commerce says that the police had been for some days engaged in searching for a secret press, from which papers had been issued tending to excite the Bonapartists to make an effort in favour of Louis Napoleon.

The "Bank of Commerce" established by M. Lafitte, is represented to have been eminently successful. The discounts had risen from 7,000,000 to 20,000,000 of francs per month, the latter being the amount in July.

The Bon Sens states that the King had resolved to send Marshal Gerard to the Belgian frontier, and to establish a camp of 30,000 men on the Rhine. Doubted by the Courier Francais.

The Courier Francais says that the Mexican blockading squadron is to be increased to 22 ships. Baron Deffaudis had arrived from Mexico.

Accounts from Rome stated that the Cardinal Fesh, uncle of Napoleon, was at the point of death.

The report gathers strength that Louis Bonaparte will end the difficulties between France and Switzerland, by a voluntary expatriation.

GREECE.

A letter from Athens, dated July 27th, gives a lamentable account of matters in that kingdom. The revenue from the land tax was expected to be only 150,000*l.* being a fourth less than that of last year.—The scarcity of money was beyond description, owing to the constant drain required for the payment of the foreign troops and office holders.

The annual expenditure was eighteen millions of drachmes, giving 23 drachmes, or 10*s.* 6*d.* sterling, per head, as the rate of taxation; but the actual revenue was only about 9,000,000 francs.

The King is declared to be little better than half-witted, and enormously extravagant; and to crown all, the country was infested with bands of robbers.

SPAIN.

It was reported at Madrid on the 8th of August that the differences between Espartero and the ministers had been settled.

The siege of Morella was commenced by General Oraa. Don Carlos was still at Onate; his general-in-chief Maroto was employed in strengthening the defences of Estella, which Espartera was preparing to attack.

ST. CROIX, 23d August.—Our island presents one of the best prospects for an abundant crop that it has for 20 years at least. In fact, the last crop is not yet done, which was also very good, and some estates will probably continue through the year to make sugar. We shall require a great quantity of American supplies; not so much provisions as lumber, such as R. O. Staves, wood hoops and Albany boards. There is plenty of meal to last the island to the end of the year, and our salted provisions we get cheaper from Europe than America, and that in great abundance.—*Journal.*

ANTIGUA.—We learn from Capt. Donnell, of the schooner Wm. Temple, arrived last evening from Antigua, that the sugar crop was coming in well; it was expected that there would be from 2 to 3000 hhds. of sugar shipped. Market dull, and overstocked with American produce.

Statistics.

From the Albany Argus.

CANAL TOLLS, &c.—The tolls collected on the New York State Canals for the first week in September were,

In 1837,	$33,372 03
In 1838,	53,035 76
Being an increase of	$19,653 73 or 50 per cent.

The merchandize shipped at Albany and Troy during the same week, was

In 1837,	3,453,200 pounds.
In 1838,	6,885,600 "
Increase,	3,432,400 " or nearly 100 per cent.

The flour and wheat brought to tide water *via* the canals for the same period, was

	Bbls. flour.	Bushels wheat.
In 1837,	11,276	7,889
In 1838,	25,218	33,955
Increase,	13,942 or 121 per ct.	26,066 or 334 pr ct

Tolls for 1st week in September,		1825	$48,075 00
"	"	1836	52,914 12
"	"	1837	33,375 03
"	"	1838	63,035 76

SAVANNAH.—From a census recently taken, it appears that the population of the city of Savannah and hamlets, is as follows: whites 7,371; free colored persons 735; slaves 4,652; total 12,758. In 1830 the population was 7,676; increase 4,982.

Among the inhabitants of Chatham co. are the following veteran soldiers of the revolution, viz:—in the city of Savannah—Dr. James Bond Read, aged over 78, in health; S. Sheftall, Esq., commissary, 76, in health; John Cabos, aged 93, in health, but feeble; Elias Bollouge, of Marion's Legion, aged 74; Samuel Smith, 81, feeble. And in the county—William Dotson, aged 80, feeble; Joseph Tilman, aged 79, in health.

The city, since 1830, (says the taker of the census) has not only improved in health and numbers, but greatly in the number of buildings: there having been erected six new churches, two commodious Sabbath-school rooms, a court-house, United States barracks, brick arsenal, and a number of costly buildings of brick and wood.

The income of Great Britain from Customs was, in

1590	£50,000
1660	421,000
1727	1,500,000
1792	4,407,000
1815	11,360,000
1837	21,500,000

Poetry.

From the Madisonian.

ODE TO IMAGINATION.

Imagination, come!
Oh come, on thy wings
Bear me to other climes away,
To scenes I lov'd in youthful day;
The meadows and the springs,
Each verdant hill,
And murm'ring rill,
Where once, a boy, I roam'd—so dear to mem'ry still!

II.

Dark days have o'er me pass'd,
My eyes are dim with tears;
And rigid fate has cast my lot
Far from me father's rural cot,
Where never friend appears
To weep with me
In misery,
Or smile when once again the clouds of sorrow flee!

III.

Imagination, now
I cross with thee the main;—
My native land—my native hills,
The trees I lov'd—the wand'ring rill—
I view them all again:
And now arise,
Before my eyes,
My friends—my aged sire—and all on earth I prize!

IV.

The cottage still the same!
The woodbine drooping o'er
The lattice window—and the vine
Of jasmine and of eglantine
That meet above the door!
The lily fair—
The rose is there—
Each flow'r my sister's pride—my sister's tender care!

V.

I see the village school
Where first my youthful mind
Receiv'd instruction; and I see
The plain where, full of mirth and glee,
No more to books confined—
I pass'd in play
The hours away,
'Midst wild and happy boys—myself as glad as they!

VI.

The church, upon the hill,
With tall and graceful spire,
I now behold. Oh! often there,
My lips have breathed the humble pray'r.
To God—my heav'nly sire!
And now I view,
'Neath the dark yew,
My mother's grave—yet green, and spangled o'er with dew.

VII.

Oh! passing dear to me,
Imagination, thou!
For, borne upon thy wings away,
I view the scenes of youth's bright day,
And smile with joy as now.
'Though o'er the sea
Fate bade me flee,
Yet will I visit oft, my early home with thee!

WILFRED.

Washington City, August, 1838.

THE NOBILITY OF LABOR.

BY THE REV. ORVILLE DEWEY.

So material do I deem this policy—the true nobility of labor, I mean—that I would dwell on it a moment longer, and in a larger view. Why, then, in the great scale of things is labor ordained for us? Easily, had it so pleased the Great Ordainer, might it have been dispensed with. The world itself might have been a mighty machinery for production of all that man wants.

The motion of the globe upon its axis might have been going forward without man's aid; houses might have risen like an exhalation,

"With the sound
Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet,
Built like a temple;"

gorgeous furniture might have been placed in them, and soft couches and luxurious banquets spread, by hands unseen; and man clothed with fabrics of nature's weaving, rather than the imperial purple, might have been sent to disport himself in those Elysian palaces. "Fair scene!" I imagine you are saying; "Fortunate for us had it been the scene ordained for human life!" But where, then, tell me, had been human energy, perseverance, patience, virtue, heroism?

Cut off with one blow from the world; and mankind had sunk to a crowd of Asiatic voluptuaries. No—it had not been fortunate. Better that the earth be given to man as a dark mass, whereupon to labor. Better that rude and unsightly materials be provided in the ore-bed and in the forest, for him to fashion to splendor and beauty. Better, I say, not because of that splendor and beauty, but because the act creating them is better than the things themselves! because exertion is nobler than enjoyment; because the laborer is greater and more worthy of honor than the idler.

I call upon those whom I address, to stand up for the nobility of labor. It is Heaven's great ordinance for human improvement. Let not that great ordinance be broken down.

What do I say? It is broken down; and it has been broken down—for ages. Let it then be built up again; here, if any where, on these shores of a new world—of a new civilization. But how, I may be asked, is it broken down? Do not men toil? it may be said. They do indeed toil, but they too generally do it because they must.

Many submit to it as, in some sort, a degrading necessity; and they desire nothing so much on earth as escape from it. They fulfil the great law of labor in the letter, but break it by spirit. To some field of labor, mental or manual, every idler should hasten as a chosen field of improvement.

But so he is not impelled to do under the teachings of our imperfect civilizatfon. On the contrary, he sits down, folds his hands, and blesses himself in idleness. This way of thinking is the heritage of the absurd and unjust feudal system, under which serfs labored and gentlemen spent their lives in fighting and feasting. It is time that this opprobrium of toil were done away.

Ashamed to toil, art thou? Ashamed of thy dingy workshop and dusty labor-field; of thy hard hands, scarred with service more honorable than that of war; of thy soiled and weather stained garments, on which mother nature has embroidered mist, sun and rain, mist, fire and steam, her own heraldric honors? Ashamed of those tokens and titles, and envious of the flaunting robes of imbecile idleness and vanity? It is treason to nature; it is impiety to Heaven; it is breaking Heaven's great ordinance. Toil, I repeat, toil, either of the brain, of the heart, or of the hand, is the only true manhood, the only true nobility!

EXTRAORDINARY ANGLING ADVENTURE.

A few summers ago I was pursuing my favourite amusement, when I met with the following ludicrous incident, over the recital of which I have since had many a hearty laugh, in which, I have no doubt, my readers will join. The scene of my adventure was a small lake in Perthshire, beautifully situated at the head of a richly wooded glen, and the undulating hills, which slope down to the water's edge, are clothed with the noble specimens of the Scotch fir; the reflection of the lofty trees, the grey rock, and the purple heather, upon the quiet deep water, gives the picture the cast of the most intense solitude, and the spirits gradually sink into a state of melancholy pleasure. It is the recollection of wandering amid such scenes as this which produces a sort of mania for fishing which we often see in some anglers, and surely it is an excusable one where the imagination can revel on the wonderful and stupendous works of our Creator. I was diligently working the little silvery trout, with which my hook was baited, when my reflections were disturbed by a low muttering from the wood behind me. I had not listened long before a loud crushing among the branches warned me that it was time to cut; and, as a bull is an ugly customer at all times, I seized my rod, and dashed for the nearest tree, but a pike at this moment, not aware of my alarm, followed my example in dashing at my bait. There was no time to spare, so letting the reel run, with the aid of a little gymnastics, I established myself firmly on the first stock of a stout pine, and viewed, with great satisfaction, my savage blear-eyed foe just in time to be too late; he seemed determined, however, on a blockade, and kept tearing up the turf, and butting his broad forehead against my house of refuge, giving me a good sample of his bloody intentions. My attention was quickly recalled to my aquatic friend, who was making most woful depredations on my line, which, fortunately, could boast of nearly three score yards and ten; he had nearly run it out, and it was with joy that I saw him throw his huge carcase a couple of feet out of water, with the view of breaking his bonds by the weight of his fall. I was prepared for this; and, after a few wild and unruly runs, he became much more tractable. It was out of my power to come to terms so long as old horney stood sentry below, so I sat very comfortably playing my fish! At this part of the lake the water covers a shallow bank to the depth of a few inches. It was here, after in vain seeking to ease himself of my steel, he made his last and grand struggle for liberty. He took a furious dash, sprung and rolled about, and, at length, run himself aground, producing an infernal commotion in the water, which he lashed into foam around him. It was not long before the bull's fancy was tickled; and, possibly, reasoning from my earnest attention to the motion of the pike, that there existed some connexion between us, made furiously at his new acquaintance. Here commenced one of the rarest combats that was ever fought, but the knight of the water proved himself more than a match for his more lordly antagonist. However skilful I may be in playing my fish, I could not pretend to have any power over the motions of the assailants, but sat almost splitting with laughter, whilst my line, which was immediately broken, was twisted round the horns and legs of the bull, who was going right and left into the stranded fish, who was, notwithstanding, scarcely hurt, as no hing very effectual could be done against his shiny sides, whilst every now and then he would turn to pin his enemy. An opportunity was not long in occurring, and his long jaws and hooked teeth were firmly fixed in the nether lip of the enraged and terrified animal, who, bounded along the shore, tossing his head, and using every effort to get rid of his tormenter; but it was all in vain, his rearing and his rage were equally useless.

I was quickly on trrae firma; and, leaving my rod, dashed on in pursuit, in which I was joined by two herdsmen with their dogs who had came up on hearing the noise. What is coursing, what is fox-hunting, what is any chase that can be named in comparison with the sport we were now engaged in? There was the bull tearing on, tail erect, and bellowing with pain, and three dogs keeping up with him, and every now and then venturing a spring at his nostrils, or at the dead and torn fish which still appended to him, his grasp in death as a deadly as in life. This, however, could not last long, and the poor bull, completely exhausted, sank down vanquished by a *dead fish*. The dogs were taken off him, as likewise the remains of my pike, which could not have been little short of twenty pounds, and it was so torn as to be fit only for the dogs, who did not, however, seem to relish it. The herdsmen were much amused with the recital of my adventure, and assured me the bull would quickly recover from the effects of his spree; and such another, I hardly think, he would wish to be engaged in again.

GREAT RESULTS HANG ON LITTLE THINGS.

Two men were at work one day in a a ship yard. They were hewing a stick of timber to put into a ship. It was a small stick, and not worth much. As they cut off the chips, they found a worm, a little worm, about half an inch long.

'This stick is wormy,' said one, 'shall we put it in?'

'I do not know; yes, I think it may go in. It will not be seen, of course.'

'Yes, but there may be other worms in it; and these may increase and injure the ship.'

'No; I think not. To be sure it is not worth much; yet I do not wish to lose it. But come never mind the worm; we have seen but one: put it in.'

The stick was accordingly put in.—The ship was finished, and as she was launched of into the waters, all ready for the seas, she looked beeutiful as the swan when the breeze ruffles his white feathered bosom, as he sits on the waters. She went to sea, and for a number of years did well. But it was found on a distant voyage, that she grew weak and rotten. Her timbers were found all eaten away by the worms. But the Captain thought he would try to get her home. He had a great, costly load of goods in the ship, such as silks, crapes, and the like, and a great many people. On their way home a storm gathered.—The ship for a while climbed up the high waves, and then plunged down, creaking and rolling finely. But she then sprang a-leak. They had two pumps, and the men worked at them day and night; but the water came in faster than they could pump it out. She filled with water, and she went down under the dark blue waters of the ocean, with all the goods and all the people on board. Every one perished. Oh, how many wives and mothers, and children mourned over husbands, and sons, and brothers, for whose return they were waiting, and who never returned! And all, all this, probably, because that little stick of timber, with the worm in it, was put in, when the ship was built! How much property, and how many lives may be destroyed by a little worm! And how much evil may a man do, when he does a small wrong, as that man did when he put the wormy timber in the ship.

From the Hesperian of July.

OHIO IN EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT.

Manufacturing Enterprise.

The four or five principal manufacturing points of Ohio are Cincinnati, Dayton, Zanesville, Steubenville, and the Mineral District. The principal products of industry within the region last named, are stove castings, pig iron, and salt. In the two counties of Lawrence and Scioto, there are fourteen furnaces for the smelting of iron ores, the first of which was erected in 1826. The number has steadily increased since that time, and two or three additions are to be made in other parts of the district, the present year. The several layers or seams of ores, in the counties named, vary in thickness from an inch to five or six feet. They are of very easy access, and yield about thirty-seven per cent of pig iron. The Hon. James Rodgers, of Hanging Rock, who erected the first furnace on the Ohio shore, in a recent letter to the writer, gives the following account of the present extent and value of the iron product of the southern portion of our mineral district: "Our principal manufacture of iron in blast furnaces, is in the counties of Scioto and Lawrence. By making a centre at Hanging-Rock, on the Ohio river, and describing a circle whose radius shall be fifteen miles, you include twenty-five blast furnaces. Ten of these are in Kentucky, and fifteen in Ohio. Each of them may be estimated to produce ten hundred tons of pig metal and castings annually, worth about forty dollars per ton. This gives an aggregate amount of one million dollars. The produce of our iron works is sold principally at Cincinnati, for the supply of the States of Indiana and Illinois. A large portion of the pig metal is sent to Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Wheeling and Louisville, where it is manufactured into machinery for steam engines, &c. &c. Stone-coal and limestone are found in abundance at all the works, which facilitates the reduction of the ores, and gives a great advantage in a pecuniary point of view to the manufacture of the article at this point: and were it not for the fact, that the country in the vicinity of the works is rather poor for agricultural purposes, and too badly cultivated to furnish provisions for the operatives, this region would soon attain to a state of great wealth. But each furnace usually employs from eighty to one hundred labouring hands, exclusive of from eight to ten teams, and to furnish these with food and clothing, both of which articles have to be bought or bartered for at distant places, requires a large amount of the product of the works. The teams are continually engaged in hauling ore, limestone, wood, stone coal, and charcoal, to the furnaces, and the manufactured article from them to the river or market."

Following the iron region across the state to the northern extremity of the belt in the Western Reserve, we find in Geauga county seven furnaces for smelting ore, and two forges for making bar iron; in Cuyahoga county, three furnaces; and in Ashtabula county, two furnaces and one forge. Of the annual product of these works I have no account; but they are said to be large establishments; and it is fairly presumable that they will average with the works on the southern extremity of the belt. This being the case the twelve will at least equal the ten of the State of Kentucky, which are taken into the account of Mr. Rodgers' statement. The annual value of the product of the iron region of Ohio, at the present time, may therefore be put down at the handsome round sum of *one million of dollars*. According to Dr. Hildreth, the gross value of the product of the works in this state, on the southern extremity of the belt alone, in 1836, was six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In 1837, two additional furnaces went into operation, and there was doubtless a proportional increase in the amount and value of the product. If the works on the northern extremity of the belt do average with those on the southern the above aggregate of one million dollars is of course much too small. The supply of all necessary materials anywhere in the iron region is very abundant; the ores are easily reduced, and inexhaustible in quantity. There is therefore no apparent reason why this branch of the natural resources of Ohio, should not for ever be a mine of wealth to her citizens.

With regard to the future importance of the iron manufacture to the state, there are some very interesting remarks in the report, to the principal geologist, of Professor Briggs, fourth assistant, to whose charge have been assigned the geological investigations to be made in the counties of Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Athens, Hocking, and Jackson. These are subjoined, at length: 'The propriety of this branch of industry,' says the Professor 'is always mainly dependent upon the abundance of the raw material which must be used, and the small amount of labour and expense with which they can be obtained. Here, we have all the facilities necessary to success. The fuel, fluxes, and ores, are so abundant, and contiguous to each other, and can be obtained with so little expense, that the manufacture of iron under judicious regulations, cannot fail to be eminently successful. At a very low calculation of the amount of good iron ore in the region which has this season been explored, it is equal to a solid, unbroken stratum, sixty miles in length six miles in width, and three in thickness. A square mile of this layer—being equivalent, in round numbers, to 3,000,000 cubic yards—when smelted will yield as many tons of pig iron. This number, multiplied by the number of square miles contained in the stratum, will give 1,080,000,000 tons; which, from these counties alone, will yield annually, for 2,700 years, 400,000 tons of iron—more than equal to the greatest amount made in England previous to the year 1829. From this estimate, which it is believed is much too low, it appears that the iron ores of this portion of the state are not only sufficient to supply all domestic demands for ages, but an important article of commerce with other states.

"There can be no doubt that the manufacture of iron will continue to increase for many years; and, with the exception of agriculture, it may become the most important branch of industry to the citizens of the state. To be convinced of this, reference need only be made to the constantly increasing demand for iron, the facilities for its manufacture, and the amount annually imported into this country. In reflecting upon the prospective importance of the iron business to Ohio, a question naturally suggests itself, as to the necessary supply of fuel; for if dependence be placed entirely upon charcoal for smelting operations, this branch of industry must be comparatively limited. And as the forests in this ferreous region will be sufficient to reduce only a small part of the ores, our attention, on a subject of so much importance, should not only be directed to economy, in the use of fuel, and to the preservation of our forests, but to the means of obtaining a sufficient supply from some other source. Perhaps no fears need be entertained on this head, as the introduction of the hot blast, and the probability that some beds of bituminous coal will be soon brought into use for the smelting of iron ores, render it nearly certain that this branch of industry will never receive a check from an insufficient supply of fuel.'

The extent of our coal mines is stated in the second division of this paper. Of this valuable mineral, a word or two may seem appropriate here, and this will suffice. In quantity, we have enough to supply the whole Mississippi Valley with fuel, for ages unnumbered. The quality is generally good. A number of banks have been opened, in different parts of the mineral district, and proved very profitable. The largest operations are at Pomeroy, on the Ohio River one hundred and eighty miles above Cincinnati. The 'Pomeroy Coal' is greatly esteemed, for domestic uses, in towns and cities from Portsmouth to New Orleans. It burns readily, is coarser than most of the coals which descend the Ohio, and has less of a disagreeable smell than any of them. It is used in dwelling houses in Cincinnati, Louisville, and New Orleans, more commonly than any other coal: and millions of bushels of it are floated to each of those cities every year, where it sells for twelve, twenty-five, and thirty-seven cents. Coal will doubtless in the course of a few years become one of the most important articles of export from the eastern counties of the state. It is now worth, at the banks, from three to five cents per bushel.

Salt, is the next important article of manufacture to be noticed. For his information with respect to this branch of the productive industry of the state, the writer is indebted wholly to Dr. Hildreth, of Marietta. The doctor is of opinion that large portions of the Valley of the Ohio, if not the whole of it, from its north-eastern extremity to its western outlets, are based on saliferous, or mureatiferous rocks, affording an abundance of water highly charged with the muriate of soda. This rock is a white, porous sandstone. On the Muskingum river, in Morgan county, there are two distinct strata of it known as the upper and lower salt rocks. The distance between them is over four hundred feet. The upper stratum is about twenty-five feet in thickness, and affords much less brine than the lower. The lower stratum is forty feet in thickness and according to the Doctor not only furnishes a stronger water, but also an unlimited quantity.

The principal salines in Ohio, are the 'Scioto,' the 'Leading Creek,' the 'Hockhocking,' and the 'Muskingum Valley.' The most ancient of our Salines is the Scioto, at which salt was manufactured as early as 1779. The greatest quantity of salt ever made here, was from the year 1806 to 1808, when there were twenty furnaces in operation, making on an average from 50 to 70 bushels a week. At that day, salt was worth five cents per pound.

The earliest attempt in Ohio, at *boring* for salt water, was in 1809, on Chichamoga Creek, a short distance below Gallipolis, where the rock was pierced to the depth of one hundred feet, and water procured, four hundred gallons of which yielded a bushel of salt. This was about the strength of the water at the old Scioto saline.

In 1822 a well was opened on Leading creek, 18 miles north of Gallipolis, and since then four other wells have been bored in the vicinity of the first. The average depth of these borings is 450 feet. The water obtained at this saline is strong and good. Rather more than one hundred gallons are required to make fifty pounds of salt.

At the Hockhocking saline there are three wells. From one of these the water is discharged with great force and freedom, rising in "the well head" twenty feet above the surface of the river at common stages of the water, and running a constant stream at the rate of twelve thousand gallons in the course of twenty-four hours. It is estimated that this well affords sufficient brine for the production of one hundred and ten thousand bushels of salt. The average depth of the borings at this saline is rather over 530 feet. The water is very pure and strong, seventy-five gallons of it yielding fifty pounds of handsome and excellent salt.

Trip from England to India by steam and over Land.—The arrangements as now completed by last accounts from Bombay and Egypt are these. On arriving by steam from India up the Red Sea at Suez, a good hotel receives you. Thence across the isthmus, four stations inclosed in wall are to be erected for refreshment, stabling, &c. The whole distance across to Cairo on the Nile in good carriages consuming 19 hours. At Cairo a branch of the same hotel. Expense across 6*l*. Small steamers on the Nile will probably soon be constructed. But it is high time to make at once a railroad across the Isthmus.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE CORN CROP.

It seems a matter of great importance at present to ascertain whether or not the corn crop in our country will be a failure. Some persons are determined that there shall be less than the fifteenth part of the usual crop, while others are equally resolute in having a full crop. So far as we have been able to ascertain, though the corn has been much injured in many places, there will be nearly if not quite an average crop in the United States. The drought appears to have been more severe east of the mountains, from Connecticut to Virginia than elsewhere; and even in this section of country, there are many parts which have been visited by rains, and will give a good crop. In parts of Chester and Delaware counties, adjoining this state, the corn is promising. In the lower part of New Castle county there will be a good yield. Even within a short distance of Wilmington there are fields in good condition.

We have selected from a variety of sources the following statements, which will prove that the injury to the crop is not so great as some persons fear.

The Saratoga Sentinel says that there is no danger there from the drought, and that the crops will be greater than for fifteen or twenty years.

The Concord Courier says, that corn never looked better in New Hampshire than the present season.

The Wilmington, North Carolina, Advertiser says, there is a promise of an abundant corn crop in the districts between Halifax and Wilmington in that state.

In Washington county, Pennsylvania, the corn crop is likely to be unusually large.

Corn looks well, according to the Richmond Enquirer, in Gloucester and some of the adjoining counties of Virginia.

The Arkansas Gazette says, the crops of corn are very promising, in almost every section of that state.

The Wabash Courier states, that the crops of all kinds in Missouri are unusually abundant this year.

The Peoria Register says, the praries of Illinois will turn out sixty to ninety bushels of corn to the acre.

The Williamsport Banner says, the corn crop will afford a fair average yield in Frederick county, Maryland.

The corn crops in the neighbourhood of Pittsburg are said to be good.

In the western part of New York there has been but little injury from the drought, and a good crop of corn is expected.

A man in Columbus, Pennsylvania, has a patch of corn that averages twelve feet nine inches to each stalk. In Hackensack, New Jersey, is a field averaging thirteen feet six inches to a stalk, from which the owner *expects* one hundred and twenty bushels to the acre. It was planted on the 20th of May.

ROOTS vs. HAY.

We take the following from a report made to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, by the Messrs. Colts of Pittsfield, Berkshire county, and we do it to show the immense advantage made in substituting roots for hay in feeding cattle, as well as in the quantity of ground necessary to produce a given quantity of food.

The writer says, "My stock now consists of 1,000 sheep, 8 young oxen, 6 cows, a pair of horses, and a single horse. I have raised this season for the use of my stock 5,544 bushels of vegetables, and all to be grated and fed out with cut straw, the cattle constantly, the sheep one feed a day, which seems to be a necessary food in our long cold winters: it keeps them in health and also in flesh. As to the respective value of the vegetable food the following statement will perhaps best exhibit it. I have commenced feeding and shall continue to feed—

14 head of horned cattle with 20 lbs. of cut straw each per day, 4 cents for each twenty lbs. 56 cents. Also to each, 8 lbs. of roots grated, mixed with straw, 3 cents, 42 cents. And now allow 150 days for the season of feeding at 98 cents, is $147. The same stock would require 20lbs. of hay each per day for 150 days; they would consume 32,000 lbs., equal to 21 tons; at the moderate price of $10 per ton, $210. Balance in favour of root feed 63 dollars, and I am sure the stock will appear far better at the opening of the spring.

You will perceive that the respective value of vegetables for food is six cents a bushel, while hay is at ten and straw at four. It may be said there is some cost in preparing the food, but this is more than compensated if properly done, by the extra quantities of manure made."

Thus it appears that 20 lbs. of straw and 8 lbs. of roots mixed afford more nutriment, and of course are more valuable than 20 lbs. of good hay, while the actual cost is much less. Fourteen tons of roots are a moderate crop per acre, while the average of hay will fall considerably below two tons to the acre. The advantage in favour of the turnip is thus perfectly apparent, and the farmer who persists in mowing his twenty or forty acres which would furnish roots sufficient if mixed with the straw which might be grown on the remainder, to keep his animals far better than the hay, and leave the grain crop nearly as a clear profit, is clearly acting against his true interests. Again we say to our farmers, you did well last year by so extensively entering upon the culture of roots; you will do better this year by greatly extending their cultivation.

A GOOD COW.

The value of a good cow can scarcely be over-estimated. We have seen a cow the last week, who, besides giving milk enough for a calf which she has suckled the last seven weeks, has given sixteen quarts of milk daily, for family use and for sale. Her milk likewise is of an excellent quality. In ten and a half months of the last year, she yielded 3,975 quarts of milk, beer measure, and her keeping was not extravagant. She has now good grass feed and three pints of meal daily; in winter she has hay and two quarts of Indian meal; but no swill or vegetables. The latter might certainly be added to advantage. The milk is readily sold in the neighborhood where she is kept, at five cents per quart. What domestic animal yields a more liberal profit? Why, she puts to shame three-fourths of the bipeds in the country; who so far from furnishing any valuable contribution to the general stock, do not even earn the iced creams with which they regale themselves! A good cow is one of the greatest benefactions which divine Providence ever bestowed upon the human family in the form of a quadruped; and every friend to true respectability and merit, as far as respectability and merit depend upon usefulness, will be more than half inclined to take off his hat to such a noble animal, who certainly does more good in her way than most of the noisy politicians in the country in any way. We have known a cow who for several years made a return to her owner of more than 150 dollars each year, by the sale of her milk at five cents a quart; and we know an instance where an honest man, who had become utterly bankrupt, yet was not bankrupt in the best of all possessions, an independent spirit and a determination to live within his means, supported himself, wife and children, for six months, with no other income or resource than the milk of one good cow. We say we have known some such cows; and we deem them very worthy acquaintance. If it is not an honor, it is certainly a pleasure to have known them; and we are not surprised at the superstition of the poor Hindoos, who make the cow an object of idolatrous worship, for where could these poor benighted children of nature find, in a humble and familiar form, a more striking example of the beneficence of a kind Providence. With appetites not depraved by luxury, they sat down under the flowing udder, after the fatigues of toil and the exhaustion of heat, to regale themselves from this daily flowing fountain, with a zest like that with which the parched Arab approaches a spring among the burning sands; and now in some parts of the world, where rural life exists in all its simplicity, the poor cottager and his children may be seen with their basins at night gathering round this their daily benefactor, with the same grateful pleasure with which the Israelites came round the gushing fountains from the rock in the wilderness. Respect and honor the cow; treat her well; begrudge her no kindness; there is no animal will more fully compensate your liberality; and when we hear farmers say, as we often do, in a boasting way, how much butter and milk they get from their cows, and then add, "but they go in a very poor pasture and we give them nothing, and in winter keep them upon nothing better than fresh meadow hay," we are half disposed to say that such owners deserve nothing, and ought to go in the same poor pasture with their cows. As we have said on a former occasion, it is a false and miserable economy.

The cow to which we have referred above was of native stock, and raised by her present owner. It adds to the many proofs which are constantly presenting themselves, to establish the great position that our present dairy stock requires only careful selection and good keeping to furnish as valuable a race of milking animals as we can expect to obtain by the importation of the best breeds which have yet been brought into the country.—*N. E. Farmer.*

From a late London Paper.

THE DAHLIA.

The genial weather with which we have been favoured during the last six or seven weeks has caused a vast improvement in the aspect of the country; vegetation, which had been so grievously retarded by the cold dry winds and frosty nights of March, April, and part of May, relieved and excited by the warm showers of June, has progressed with a rapidity still more surprising than was its former inertness. Nor has the dahlia been behind in this general advance, but has made such rapid growth that we dare no longer delay the information we promised respecting its treatment at this period of its growth. And now the progress of staking is among the most important; there are various modes of staking in use, of which we may enumerate, first training, "en espalier," like apples; this method, when cleverly practiced, may be turned to considerable account, especially in situations where the border is very narrow. Some people again use iron frames of various fanciful shapes, into which the plant is introduced when young; this plan we can by no means tolerate in any case. We delight to raise nature's beauties from the dust, to constrain them with gentle force, and enable them to withstand the blast, which otherwise would lay them prostrate, but far be it from us to confine a plant of rude luxuriant habits within an iron cage, torturing its form out of all natural elegance and freedom, until it stands an object of pity and contempt, proving that a vititated taste may diminish or destroy the beauty even of a plant. A third method is to place round each plant three stakes at right angles. We shall not waste much time over this mode, because we think it presents no sufficient advantage to counterbalance the awkward appearance of the three stakes, which in most instances will be at any rate particularly visible, but we proceed at once to the oldest, and, in our judgment, by far the best plan of staking dahlias, viz: by inserting one stout stake as near the plant as the safety of the root will permit, say within two or three inches; this will be found an ample support, and will present a far more natural appearance than any of the other modes mentioned. When tying the plant to the stake, care should be taken that the matting be let pretty slack, for the stem of the plant will now swell rapidly, and if the ligature be two light it will soon cut the plant in two, the matting should, therefore, be examined and loosend, if necessary, every ten or twelve days, so long as the plant is making rapid growth, and its wood is consequently tender. The dahlia now demands every week more attention; the plant should be carefully looked over once a week or so, and all the flower buds pinched out, for if allowed to perfect themselves they would be little better than semi-double, and would nevertheless check very greatly the growth of the plant. It is also necessary in most cases to thin out the side shoots, in order that those which are left may be stronger and produce finer flowers. Those who grow exclusively for exhibition, trim their plants in very closely, leaving only two or three shoots, but in such cases the large and perfect flower is obtained at the expense of the beauty of the plant. To the general cultivator, who wishes to have a beautiful plant as well as a good flower for exhibition, we would say thin out the branches freely, but do not stump your plants, and though your flowers may not attain the large size which a different treatment might produce, you will be amply compensated by the beauty of your plant. As the season advances, and the plants attain a sufficient strength to enable them to produce perfect flowers, the flower buds should be thinned when first developed, that is, if the cultivator intend to exhibit, but if his object is merely to create a fine show in his flower garden or border, he had better, (after having thinned out many of its branches,) allow the remainder to perfect all their buds.

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